

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1645.—VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—As the rules of the Mining Exchange prohibit all its MEMBERS from ADVERTISING MINING SHARES at FIXED PRICES, the Committee feel it their duty to notify that they have no means of offering redress to such of the public as may deal with those advertising shares at fixed prices.

A List of the Members can be had on application to the Secretary.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers for the same through MR. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring ADVISE how to act in the DISPOSAL or ABANDONMENT of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of MR. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The late fall in tin has specially affected tin mines, but it is estimated that the decline is temporary. Copper keeps steady, and no further decline is anticipated.

Mr. Crofts, in his letter in the Journal of January 26, p. 53, wrote the following, which subsequent events have converted into a certainty:—"PRINCE OF WALES, whether for speculation or investment, continues to be one of the most prominent mines on the market. A valued and experienced correspondent, residing in the neighbourhood of the mine, has sent the writer the following account of it:—"PRINCE OF WALES looks well to make a mine. If I speculated at all in shares, which I do not now, I should keep an eye on them, as they will take such a jump some day, founded on the real merits of the concern, as will astonish the mining market."

N.B.—Since the above was written the advance in price is 20s. per share; lode also cut in the 45 fm. west; highly important. See the various reports.

NORTH CROFTY.—In addition to the tin, a course of copper ore is reported to be coming in the 120 fm. level. WEST DRAKE WALLS (adjoining PRINCE OF WALES) should also be noted. A considerable advance in Foreign Tin may be noted, and is important for Tin shares.

Telegrams instantly answered.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

WILLIAM LANE (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. STOCK AND SHAREDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

25 East Russell, £2 7s 6d
25 N. Treskerby, £2 7s 6d
25 Bryn Gwlog, £1 5s
25 Wheal Basset, £5 5s
25 North Crofty, £2 7s 6d
25 East Caradon, £2 7s 6d
25 Chontales (£3 1/2 paid), 20 E. Rosewarne, 15s. 6d.
25 Prince of Wales, 55s.
25 16s. 3d.
10 Great Laxey, £1 5s
25 Prosper United, £3 12s 6d
25 Copper Hill, 10s.
15 North Crofty, £2 15s.
25 So. Condurrow, £3s 9d
25 Drake Walls, 16s. 6d.

BUYER for cash of 50 North Crofty, at 25s; 30 Prosper United, £2 1/2; 100 West Drake Walls, 7s.; 100 Great North Laxey; and 20 East Lovell, £2 1/2. Clients and parties in the country wishing to dispose of shares will find this advertisement a ready means of doing so, by forwarding me a list of their holdings. Approved references given to any part of the United Kingdom.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for March contains the eighth of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments; with such information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves. Published by MR. BAKER LELEAN, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C. 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually, post free.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMPSON suggests a careful perusal of his letter respecting Great Laxey, in the MINING JOURNAL, of February 23.
Recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster and Central Snailbush shares.

GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CAUTION.—The attention of the directors of this company having been called to an advertisement of Mr. Thomas Thompson in the Journal, evidently published with an intention to injure the company, notice is hereby given, that MR. THOMAS THOMPSON has been DISMISSED from his SITUATION as LONDON SECRETARY of GREAT LAXEY, and the public are CAUTIONED against accepting any INFORMATION from him relative to the affairs of the company. GEO. W. DUMBELL, Chairman of Directors.
Isle of Man, February 5, 1867.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices:—

Latest quotations.
Bryn Gwlog, £15 - £20
Chiverton, £7 - 8
Clifford, 6 1/2 - 7
Chiverton Moor, 7 1/2 - 8
East Basset, 18 - 20
East Chiverton, 1 - 2
East Grenville, 2 1/2 - 3
East Carn Brea, 2 - 3
East Lovell, 9 1/2 - 9 3/4
East Russell, 3 1/2 - 3 3/4

SPECIAL.—BRYN GWLOG LEAD MINE.—Only 500 shares. Price about £20 per share. No calls. Regular dividends expected this year. Shares are now selling at half the price of many Cornish lead mines making heavy calls.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in St. John del Rey, Chontales, and Caldbek Fell. GEORGE RICE can advise investors what shares to sell and what to buy in the present state of the market.
Money advanced on mining shares.
March 1, 1867.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MINE SHARES, net, at close prices.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Russell, East Lovell, Great Retallack, Great South Tolgus, Kitty (St. Agnes), Prince of Wales, Redmoor, East Carn Brea, Carnrea, Cook's Kitchen, North Crofty, Bottle Hill, South Condurrow, Chontales old, Pestarena Gold, &c.

Many shares recommended by Mr. HUME have had a very great advance, and there are several which Mr. HUME feels assured will yet rise 200 or 300 per cent.
MR. T. HUME'S "Circular" forwarded on application.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 19 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 Okel Tor, 31s. 3d.; 100 Tolcarne, 3s. 6d.; 25 Hollybush (£2 1/2), £2 1/2; 50 Cefn Brynno, £1 1/2; 50 Goginan, 22s. 6d.; 40 Mineral Rights, 5d.; 100 Lady Bertha, 1s. 3d.; 60 South Grenville, 8s.; 120 Anglo-Brazilian; 50 Don Pedro, 150 Dale, 2s.; 80 Great North Downs; 70 North Dolcoath, 2s.; 90 Great Retallack; 25 Gawton, 3 1/2; 100 Bottle Hill, 5s.; 85 Prince of Wales, 55s.; 50 New Treleigh, 15s. 6d.; 50 East Lovell; 50 South Darren, 15s. 6d.; 60 West Drake Walls, 10s.; 10 East Lovell; 50 South Darren, 15s. 6d.; 50 Pendennis, 15s.; 20 Chiverton Moor; 50 Carn Camborne; 10 East Russell, £2 2s. 9d.; 50 Wheal Agar, 17s.; 75 Crebor, 10s.; 70 Redmoor, 8s. 9d.; Great Wheal Vor; 50 United Mexican; 2 West Chiverton; 20 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes); 20 E. Rosewarne, 15s. 6d.; 120 Hallenbeagle, 10s. 6d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen.

PRINCE OF WALES COPPER MINE.

In 12,800 shares.
My predictions of this property are now being verified. In my "Weekly Circular," No. 346, Vol. VII., of 24th November, 1865, I stated as follows, when shares were 6s. to 6s. each:—

"In cross-cutting at the 45 fm. level they have discovered a rich lode, producing 3 to 4 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and in sinking the shaft a few fathoms deeper they expect to have a still more valuable lode. With a proper development of this property it is likely to become a great prize in this district, and I advise a purchase of shares."

And again in Circular 347, a week after, I stated as follows, when shares were at 6s. to 7s. each:—

"Lode in the 45 fm. level is stated to produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. In sinking the engine-shaft below this level I predict they will meet with a good course of copper ore when the lode is out through."

In my Circular also two months ago (4th January), No. 405, I stated, when shares were 25s. to 30s. each:—

"Some 12 months ago I not only bought a large interest on my own account, at 4s. per share, but I strongly recommended an immediate purchase. Since that time they have been to £2 per share. They are now 27s. 6d. to 30s., and in a few days the lode in the 55 cross-cut will be met with, and in all probability a rich run of ore ground will be opened out in this level."

The mine has further improved, and shares advanced this (Friday) afternoon to 25 1/2 to 25 3/4. Those, therefore, of my friends who bought can now realise a very handsome profit if they please.

N.B.—"Weekly Mining Circular" is published every Friday afternoon by PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NORTH WHEEL CROFTY TIN AND COPPER MINE.

In 5610 shares.
This mine continues to look well; indeed, the bottom level, 196 west, is gradually improving, and is now worth about £10 per fathom, just coming in under the tin ground in the 183 fm. level, in which level they have gone over a good lode, worth £15 to £20 per fathom, and now worth about £12 to £15 per fathom.

The 170 east, which has gone over a long run of tin ground, worth £30 to £35 per fathom. The present end is improving again. The winze below the 170 east, gone down, worth £30 to £40 per fathom. The 183, which has also been driven through a rich course of tin, worth £35 to £40 per fathom, and a rise put up in back worth £35 to £40 per fathom. The 183 end east is now worth £40 to £45 per fathom, the cost for driving being only £6 per fathom. The eastern 183 is worth £20 to £35 per fathom, and the western slope worth £30 to £40 per fathom.

The winze sinking below the 183 east is going down in very favourable ground for speed, and this, on reaching the 196, will greatly expedite the opening out of tin ground in that level. The engine and Prad's shafts will at once be sunk to another level, and in doing so there is every probability of meeting with rich tin ground in sinking. In the 120, east of Rule's shaft, there is every indication of meeting shortly with a rich course of copper ore. Already this end is producing rich stones of copper ore.

By this (Friday) morning's post, I have received some highly satisfactory information respecting this mine, not only with respect to the further improved state of the tin ground, and levels driving, &c., but the fact that, in addition to the tin ground, there is every probability of meeting shortly with a rich deposit of copper ore in the 120, east of Rule's shaft, coming under the rich bunches of copper in the celebrated Old Pool Mine, and parallel (and in the same channel of ground) to the South Crofty Mine, adjoining, where they are now raising about 300 to 350 tons of rich copper ore every two months. As my correspondent states, should a good lode be met with in this 120, "shares will fly to £10 before you could say 'knife.'" I again strongly recommend an immediate purchase of these shares, now at 25 1/2 to 25 3/4, and as the report and statement of accounts to be presented to the meeting of shareholders this month will be highly satisfactory, I say—buy at once.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of yesterday (Friday), March 1, No. 415, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on contains information on the following mines:—

North Wheal Crofty. Chiverton Moor. Prosper United.
Prince of Wales. North Chiverton. West Caradon.
West Chiverton. East Wheal Lovell. Wheal Seton.
Wheal Chiverton. West Drake Walls. Great Retallack.
Drake Walls.

And particulars respecting the Banca sale and Advance in the Price of Foreign Tin, and expected Rise of Cornish Tin next week, &c.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at net prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chontales, Prince of Wales, East Lovell, Frank Mills, South Darren, West Caradon, Prosper United, and North Crofty.

Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange).

Purchases or sales effected at net prices, for prompt cash or account. Clients treated with in all cases at a fair margin on the market price.

MR. C. A. POWELL is prepared to BUY or SELL shares in any mines currently dealt in, and devotes especial attention to those prominently before the public.

Daily Price List on application.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

Closing Prices, Friday Evening, March 1.

Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.
Chiverton, £2 1/2 - £2 3/4
Chiverton Moor, £7 1/2 - 7 3/4
Clifford, 7 - 7 1/2
Chontales (£3 1/2 paid), 2 1/2 - 3
East Carn Brea, 3 - 3 1/4
East Lovell, 9 - 9 1/4
East Caradon, 5 1/2 - 5 3/4
Great Retallack, 3 1/2 - 3 3/4
Great Laxey, 10 1/2 - 10 3/4
Great No. Downs, 4 1/2 - 4 3/4
Great South Tolgus, 3 1/2 - 3 3/4
Marke Valley, 4 1/2 - 4 3/4
East Russell, 3 1/4 - 3 1/2

East Grenville, £2 - £2 1/4
North Treskerby, 2 1/2 - 2 3/4
New Seton, 35 - 40
East Basset, 19 - 21
North Crofty, 6 1/4 - 6 1/2
Prince of Wales, 2 1/2 - 2 3/4
Prosper United, 13 1/4 - 13 1/2
Tincroft, 12 1/2 - 13 1/4
Mary Ann, 12 - 13
West Chiverton, 60 - 62
West Drake Walls, 6s. 6d. - 8s. 6d.
Wheal Seton, 10s - 110
West Seton, 135 - 140

Messrs. WARD AND JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks on p. 133 respecting many of the above mines.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. R. EMERSON, 28, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Dyrwyn, 2s.; 15 South Callington; 50 Dale, 3s.; 100 East Bottle Hill, 5s.; 10 Rosewell Hill and Ransom United; 10 Leeds and St. Anby, 4s.; 6 Hematite Iron Ore Co. (Limited); £5; 50 Sortridge, 3s.; 40 North Dolcoath, 4s. 6d. And is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Laxey, Alice, Alfred, Rose and Chiverton United, West St. Ives, and Budnick Consols.

My numerous clients desirous to be furnished with more detailed information than can be well supplied in my advertisement, I have resolved on issuing a Circular, containing valuable information, which will be forwarded to them at their request.

Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.
Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and thirteen in London.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

NORTH POOL MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BUSINESS of this company is now, and for the future will be, CARRIED ON at No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., where all communications should be addressed.
February 22, 1867.
CHARLES THOMAS, Sec.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (date of Redruth).
Immediate attention to orders by telegraph or letter.
Prompt cash settlements.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL,
Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.
SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and profitable investments, should at all times consult

SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
(Post free).
It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists. GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON.

MINE SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE.—NANGLE'S. EAST CHIVERTON. NORTH JANE. SOUTH GRENVILLE. WEST DRAKE WALLS. EAST PROVIDENCE. WHEAL SETON. WEST CHIVERTON.
Sellers must state number, and lowest price for cash, to GRANVILLE SHARP, Stock and Sharedealer, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS,
OFFICES, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in British and Foreign Stocks, Railway, Bank, Insurance, Financial, or Mining Companies Shares, and all Miscellaneous Securities, at the lowest market quotations.

Exchanges effected and purchasers found for shares not generally marketable. MR. REYNOLDS is a BUYER or SELLER of Great Retallack, Great Laxey, Rose and Chiverton, Great Wheal Vor, West St. Ives, West Kitty, North Dolcoath, West Great Work, and North Crofty.

MR. REYNOLDS refers to his letter, on p. 133.
Telegrams promptly attended to. Established Ten Years.
Bankers: City Bank.

Is now ready.
MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS'S FINANCIAL CIRCULAR FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH IS NOW READY.—This Circular contains important information concerning the present state of markets generally, having particular reference to Railways, Banks, and Financial Companies, with a comparison of investments in certain financial securities therein mentioned, with other first-class and bona fide investments.

Copies forwarded on application to MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

WEST ST. IVES.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this property by Capt. JAMES POPE, of Wheal Basset, and dated the 13th inst., is now published. A copy of the same will be sent to all applicants on receipt of 6s.—Apply to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

ROSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—A SPECIAL REPORT of this property, by Captain JOHN HANCOCK, of Polberro Mine, dated the 8th inst., is now published. A copy of the same will be sent to all applicants on receipt of 6s.—Apply to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

50 Caldbek Fells, 11s 9d
25 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2
25 Chiverton, £7 6s. 8d.
20 Chiv. Moor, £7 11s. 8d.
20 Crebor, 10s. 3d.
5 Clifford, £6 1/4
25 Drake Walls, 16s. 3d.
15 East Caradon, £5 1/2
15 E. Carn Brea, £3 3s 9d
10 East Lovell, £3 1/2
10 East Russell, £3 5s 9d
25 E. Rosewarne, 15s. 6d.
60 Frontino, 4s. 9d.
15 Gt. No. Downs, £4 1/4
80 Gt. So. Tolgus, £3 1/2

25 Gt. Retallack, £2 1/2
40 Gt. No. Laxey, 21s.
10 Gt. Wh. Vor, £2 11s 11d
10 Grambler, £3 8s. 9d.
50 Lovell Consols, £2 1/2
50 Lady Bertha, 2s.
50 Mineral Rights, 8s 3d
15 No. Treskerby, £2 1/2
6 North Rosewarne, £7 1/2
3 New Seton, £3 1/2
15 North Crofty, £3 6s 3d
50 No. Dolcoath, 2s. 9d.
90 New Lovell, 6s. 9d.
50 Prince of Wales, 54s 3d

20 Prosper Unit., £3 1/4
50 Rosewarne Cons., 6s.
50 Redmoor, 9s. 6d.
40 Sitchney Metal, 10s 9d
30 S. Condurrow, 12s. 6d
1 Wheal Seton, £10 9s
1 West Seton, £13 7s
30 Wh. Grenville, 18s. 9d
50 W. Drake Walls, 8s 9d
5 W. Chiverton, £5 1/2
5 Wh. Mary Ann, £12 1/2
25 Wheal Uny, £1 18s 9d

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in every description of stocks and shares at lowest market prices, free of commission.

All communications will receive immediate attention, either personally or by letter.

N.B.—LOVELL CONSOLS: Investors who desire an interest at present prices—£23 1/2, £3 1/2—should send their instructions at once. It will be the price of 1867.

BUYERS of any part of 500 Lovell Consols and 1000 Great South Chiverton at market prices.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.—BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN recommend the PURCHASE of these SHARES for PERMANENT HOLDING. From recent indications there is not the least doubt but that a good paying lode will be met with in a short time. £100 or £200 invested in this property cannot fail to prove highly remunerative. Samples of the ore from the 20 fm. level can be seen at the office, and should be inspected by all intending purchasers.

Since our recommendation of two weeks ago the shares have advanced 100 per cent.; therefore, no delay should arise in purchasing at present low prices.

Further particulars, with plans of the district, can be obtained on application to BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, No. 2, Bucklebury, London, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
has BUSINESS, at close market prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in—

*Bedford United. *West Caradon. *North Retallack.
*North Crofty. *Chiverton Moor. *Great South Chiverton.
*East Russell. *Great Retallack. *West Drake Walls.
*Wheal Seton. *Great North Downs. *Devon Consols.
*Great Vor. *Drake Walls. *Wheal Buller.
*South Grenville. *East Gunnislake. *Prosper United,
Dale. *West Basset.

Parties desirous of investing in mining should consult T. ROSEWARNE, as a great deal of money is to be made without risk in several of the above mines.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I recommended these shares to my friends at 8s. to 10s. per share in the first instance, and last week and the week before at 35s. to 37s. per share. I recommend them now at 55s. to 60s. per share. I am a buyer for time on any number. This is one of the greatest discoveries since Devon Great Consols. Shares will see £15, more especially if the lode is cut rich.

T. ROSEWARNE is a BUYER of any part of 2000 Okel Tor, at market prices. Special information on shares marked *.
Money advanced on good mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England and Consolidated.

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUN., ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, FINCH LANE, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all STOCK EXCHANGE and MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES at closest market prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in North Crofty, East Lovell, Bryn Gwlog, North Dolcoath, East Russell, and West St. Ives shares.

Original Correspondence.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INSPECTORS OF MINES.

SIR,—An important paper on the better prevention of coal mine accidents has just been presented to Parliament—namely, a copy of a circular letter addressed to the Inspectors of Mines by the Secretary of State on the recent accidents, with the Inspectors' joint reply, offering suggestions for the improvement of the Coal Mines Inspection Act, some of which are of great value, though others fall much short of what was expected, and, indeed, required. The first of the general rules which all owners and agents of mines are required to observe is that an adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced to dilute and render harmless noxious gases, to such an extent that the working places and roads shall, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein. The insertion of the words "under ordinary circumstances" has rendered the above excellent provision in many cases inoperative for the prevention of danger, and yet their omission would direct that to be always done which is sometimes impossible; and the majority of the Inspectors have, therefore, declined to recommend their omission. But, though it is impossible to prevent sudden irruptions of gas occasionally overpowering the ventilation ordinarily sufficient, and rendering a mine, or a part of it, though generally safe, for a short time dangerous, as there would be no difficulty in suspending the work in such a mine, or a part of it, during the interval that elapses until the ventilation is increased or restored, there is no sufficient excuse for allowing men to continue working in explosive air, at the risk of any defect of any lamp, or of any act of carelessness, destroying in a moment not only the one in fault, but perhaps hundreds of his fellow-workmen. Let the words "under ordinary circumstances" be changed for "while the getting of coal continues," and the danger of explosions will be diminished one-half.

It is evident that if mines liable to become explosive were of limited size only, or were so divided into panels that an explosion in one part could not extend to another, the risk of a large number of lives being sacrificed by one accident would be effectually prevented. This very important precaution is rather suggested for consideration than directly recommended by the majority of the Inspectors; but Mr. Lionel Brough and Mr. T. Wynne boldly and wisely contend that there should be a limitation. After the warning we have had it would be rash indeed to risk hundreds of lives and the worldly happiness of hundreds of families upon the chance of every one of several hundred safety-lamps being in perfect order, and upon the prudence and care of every one of several hundred miners working in air liable to become as explosive as gunpowder. Mr. Wynne proposes 200 acres as the maximum limit of coal to be worked by one pair of shafts. Perhaps if the mine were securely divided into panels a somewhat larger area ought to be worked without inordinate risk.

The Inspectors have very wisely recommended that none but locked safety-lamps shall be used (they should have added, of a kind approved of by the majority of the Inspectors); that all shafts shall be at all times properly fenced, except when the fencing has to be temporarily removed; that a cover overhead shall be always used when raising or lowering persons in a shaft. All of them self-evidently essential precautions. Another very useful suggestion is an amendment of the present very unsatisfactory plan for deciding whether any precaution recommended by the Inspector can be and ought to be observed. This question is now decided by one of five arbitrators nominated by the mine-owner, and appointed by the Secretary of State. Instead of thus allowing one party in the dispute to choose as arbitrators those who agree with him, it is proposed to adopt the common-sense and ordinary plan of each disputant appointing one arbitrator to agree to an umpire, there will then be a fair chance of good regulations being adopted and bad ones rejected.

It is a matter both for surprise and regret that the Inspectors do not recommend the universal adoption of the plan, proved by its success where adopted, for diminishing the greatest of all the causes of death in mines—namely, fall of roof or of coal. If the responsibility of guarding against falls of roof or coal were imposed upon all owners and agents of coal mines, there can be no doubt that the frequency of these accidents, by which eight lives are, on the average, lost every week, would also be reduced, probably by half (possibly by more than half), their present fearful number. In the districts where men are employed for the special duty of guarding against such falls, accidents are very much less frequent than where the propping or spragging is done by the pitmen themselves. This is precisely what might be expected, for men employed to perform a particular important duty are likely to be selected from amongst those who perform it best, and they will certainly acquire greater skill and knowledge for the proper performance of that particular duty; and what is, perhaps, still more important, they will have no inducement to neglect this work, as the pitmen have. These being paid in proportion to the coal they get, and not for time occupied in propping, &c., are thereby tempted to neglect it as much as they dare, while they will permit no neglect by others which endangers themselves.

If the law imposed upon the owners and agents the duty of taking precautions against falls of roof in all pits, which duty has been voluntarily undertaken in the best managed mines, there would not be, as there are now, above 400 lives per year, eight a week, lost by falls of roof and coal. More than half of those deaths, and a much greater number of severe accidents not fatal, might be prevented, and would be prevented, by such an extension of the Act of 1860. It will be difficult to prove that this great and needless cause of danger should be allowed to continue, simply because certain coalowners prefer not to undertake a duty which clearly ought to be imposed upon them, and which the best managers of coal mines do, with great advantages to themselves as well as to their men, voluntarily undertake.

The Inspectors conclude by stating that they think an increase in their number unnecessary, and insist strongly upon the risk of too much inspection relieving "the owners and managers of mines from the responsibility which now devolves upon them, and to throw it upon the Government, which, unless the Inspectors were as numerous as the managers, and had an equally numerous staff, with power of control over the expenditure, they could not possibly undertake." This is a weighty argument, but we must do one of three things—we must either increase the efficacy of inspection, or we must add to the responsibility of the owners and agents of mines, or we must permit the present enormous waste of life to continue unchecked, a disgrace alike to our wisdom, our patriotism, our humanity, and our religion.

PRIZES FOR COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

SIR,—Although I do not for a moment attribute any want of judgment to the committee of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners' Association, I was not a little disappointed to find such a decided opinion expressed in favour of machines worked by compressed air. I do not at all think that any other power than compressed air would be likely to succeed, but I fear the decision will be severely felt by those who have given their time to the production of a good machine, and have adopted (say) steam or water to work it. For instance, there was a very good machine by Carrett and Marshall, of Leeds, at a *soiree* of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and, to judge from the model, which was working on a block of slate, it performed its work admirably. Perhaps the South Lancashire and Cheshire Association have already tried this, but if not I certainly think they might have given it the privilege of competing. From the description of the machine, which I have heard or read, I cannot exactly understand whether it is necessary that the water used should have a long fall, or whether (for I see it is stated that the same water can be used several times over) the water has to be re-pumped to surface after each using, but if not, I believe that in most mines sufficient water could be found to keep the necessary number of machines at work, so that the power to be used would be existing on the spot—a water-machine might be found to possess advantages more than compensating for its apparent defects, compared with air-machines in other respects.

The air machine—or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say the use of compressed air—has, no doubt, enormous advantages. Not only does it obviate the necessity for lifting the exhausted motor to surface, but it gives the mine the very boon required—an abundant supply of fresh air. Where compressed air is used the ventilation of

the pit will positively improve with the number of machines introduced, whilst in the case of anything else being used each machine subtracts from the safety of the pit, by consuming a portion of the already limited supply of vital air upon which the lives of the colliers depend. I do not by any means agree with your correspondent, "H," in thinking that prizes are objectionable, for as I presume that even beside the three prizes mentioned, the committee will award honourable mention to all machines they consider worthy of that distinction, and even that would give the recipient an advantage for introducing his invention, which he has never before been able to obtain unless under very exceptional circumstances. I believe that inventors generally will regard the offer with the greatest favour.

Sheffield, Feb. 25.

J. C. B.

DOUBLE ROPES FOR COAL PIT CAGES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Not a C.E.," in proposing the use of double ropes as a substitute for safety-catches, states that many mining engineers object to the use of safety-catches on the ground that they are liable to catch without the rope breaking; but I think that such a remark can only refer to some safety-catch of very defective design, and but very little known to mining engineers generally. So far from these apparatus catching too often, the great fault of many is that they do not catch often enough, and let the cage fall when the rope does break. But there are many safety-catches which act admirably, and which, although they have been long in use, have never been found wanting when their services were required. Owen's, for example, is very largely used in Lancashire, and Calow's is well-known in the Derbyshire district; but the great objection to the general adoption of automatic arrangements to prevent accidents is the prevalence of the opinion that they cause carelessness on the part of the attendants, and thus actually increase, rather than diminish, the number of deaths.

But assuming that the use of a safety apparatus is desirable, I do not consider that the suggestion of "Not a C.E." would be practically applicable for many reasons, one of which it will suffice to present to mention. It appears from the description given that the Fowler's clip-pulley would be placed over the pit shaft (probably in the head gear, and above the present drawing pulleys), its axle being at right angles with the pulleys now in use. Of course that would not be the most convenient position for braking, but the difficulty could be overcome. But I am of opinion that the use of the two ropes at all would be highly dangerous, and, therefore, objectionable. I believe that the clip-pulley rope would receive a jerk each time a cage reached either the top or the bottom of the shaft, and that it would, therefore, soon be injured. It would not accommodate itself to the varying speed of the drawing rope according to the position of the load in the shaft, and that the beneficial effect of the counterbalance suggested would not be nearly so great as that of a good catch. In all machinery connected with colliery workings simplicity, and the lessening of the number of parts liable to derangement, should be aimed at; but the suggestion of "Not a C.E." considerably augments the parts liable to injury, and it is, therefore, objectionable. Whether the use of two ropes of half the present strength would be likely to break simultaneously is not a question which, answered in the negative, affords all the evidence required to prove that "Not a C.E." suggestion is valuable. Perhaps "Not a C.E." is unaware that the use of two ropes to one cage, as he suggests, would be open to another enormous objection—that they would be continually heating each other; for he should recollect that whilst a rope is running there is a continual sway which cannot be prevented, and that if two ropes of any considerable length run too closely together they will soon knock themselves to pieces, although "Not a C.E." may think them so far apart that contact is impossible.

R. F. V.

Lincoln, Feb. 27.

MINERAL DEPOSITS IN NORTH-EASTERN BRAZIL—No. I.

SIR,—It is more than a century ago that various explorations for mineral deposits were made in the north-eastern parts of the Brazilian empire, the which parts comprise the present provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Piahy, Maranhao, and part of Para. The minerals actually found, and alleged to have been found, are chiefly gold, silver (?), copper, lead, iron, plumbago, bituminous shales, nitrates (and borates in Ceara) of potash and soda, limestones (white marble and saccharine), &c. The geological formations run, of course, independently of the political boundaries of the above-named provinces. It is chiefly in the province of Ceara where mountains of greater height approach nearest to the coast; and from a general geological point of view, the formations in the provinces of Ceara, Piahy, Rio Grande, and Parahyba are, perhaps, the most interesting. The coast line of Ceara bears a very great resemblance to that of the West Coast of South Africa; and, singularly enough, that resemblance in outward aspect becomes still more interesting when we carefully examine the minute mineral (non-organic) components of the sand and detritus, we discover minerals of the same character and families as occur in those parts of Africa; but we obtain a ready explanation of that coincidence on discovering that many of the primary rocks of Ceara, &c., are very similar both in their nature and composition to the rocks which in South Africa form the base (and parent) of the "sandvelds," or sand-tracts, and the ridges of the farther interior. (See my description of the Rocks of Namaqualand, in the *Mining Journal* of A.D. 1857.) Of course, similar rocks must produce in their disintegration similar products, in the form of conglomerates, sand, clay, &c. I fancied I could even trace a peculiar fundamental coastward movement of the masses of arenaceous deposits—a kind of very gradual, slow, still in the long run perceptible, flowing of the sand towards a lower level, such as I had perceived in Africa; a movement which, in combination with rainfalls and winds, I am afraid will for a long time continue to defy the efforts of marine engineers to construct a lasting and good harbour on that coast.

In the province of Ceara gold has been found in (lenticular) quartz veins, and in the detritus derived from the disintegration of such veins and of their enclosing rocks; and it is said that some nuggets of 10 lb. weight have been found, generally, throughout the whole of the above-named provinces. The gold has been found in such quartz veins and in detritus; and where gold was found associated with arsenical pyrites, the latter was enclosed in impermeable quartz. The thoroughly decomposed nature of most rocks, including ridges of itacolumite (some subterranean, their backs only protruding), grain of all more or less meridional, the thoroughly siliceous and high opalescent character of the greenstones, wherever found (they appearing almost as if they bore traces of the changes that took place around them with the softer rocks), and the extraordinary oxidised gossany character of enclosing rocks, and many other locally observable features, would appear to indicate that if any large auriferous deposits, of a pyritic character, do at all exist hereabout they will have to be sought for in depth; and that they can only be found by adventurers who prefer to an over-sanguine a careful and cautious, but firm and persevering, proceeding.

The mines of Cariris, in Ceara, were discovered about A.D. 1753, according to a document given by Luiz Jose Coren, Governor of Pernambuco; orders, in the same year, were also given for the erection of smelting works at San Jose de Cariris. In 1754 the Guarda-Mor of Ceara received permission to work silver (?) mines in the Serra Maragoepe, and also in the Serra Urupunetama. There are old gold diggings at Mangabeira, district of Villa de Jose, in the Rio Salgado; gold was also found at Ribeira Acazazu (Turri), in San Gonzales da Serra dos Coccos, &c.; but all those mine experiments have been discontinued, the chief reason of non-success being, probably, the want of water supply, which, in Parahyba, Rio Grande, and Ceara especially, is almost irremediable. In Piahy, gold is said to have been found near Oeyras, Jerumena, and other places; in Maranhao, gold at Pericana, Montes Aureos, Mocambo Encantado, Tuonare Crava; copper and lead at Chapadinha, and a tributary of the Pindare, also near the Lago do Matto. There are some vague traditions of very rich deposits in a river which flows into the Lago do Matto. Gold is also stated to exist in the hills between the head waters of the Gurupy and Tury, and the Tocantins, &c.

As far as is ascertainable, the largest quantities of gold extracted from any given localities appear to have been from between the Gurupy and Marasurume rivers, especially at Montes Aureos, province of Maranhao, a locality stated to have been irregularly worked

for upwards of 20 years; but the attempt to work that locality by an English company failed, because the superficial stuff, on whose yield reliance had been placed, did not yield sufficient returns to counterbalance the unusually heavy original outlay on the undertaking.

I trust practical observing geologists and miners will understand me when I say that the conclusion I have come to, after a practical examination of several rocks and deposits in localities situated in those north-eastern parts of the Brazilian empire, is that their mineral deposits are either unripe or over-ripe. If the former, not a single halfpenny more need be spent in further experiments; if the latter, then further search should be made, but chiefly in depth, at the proper spots, when such have been fixed upon, after a sufficiently extensive survey. But then it is necessary to state that, in as far as the above conclusion is drawn merely from the observation of a few known deposits and their enclosing rocks, and as it is impossible to say that there may not besides exist other deposits of a different character, the said conclusion is liable to be upset in case there be discovered new, previously unknown, deposits of minerals; for we must not lose sight of the immense geographical extent of these provinces, and of the fact that by far the greater part of the surface is covered with dense forest and jungle, by which explorations are rendered exceedingly harassing and difficult; not to mention other drawbacks inseparable from exploration in tropical latitudes. It is, of course, well known that in almost every mining country we do meet with mineral deposits of every degree of development, but as in the above provinces there has not hitherto been found any deposit of such a nature as to serve as a connecting link between the above alluded to extremes ("unripe" and "over-ripe"—a circumstance, by-the-by, which appears to deserve more than cursory attention, as it appears to occur all over the globe, wherever, geological conditions being the same, similar meteorological conditions prevail), we are compelled to only consider said extremes, and must assume, for argument sake, that those formations and their mineral deposits be over-ripe or decayed at surface, and how, such being the case, the mineral resources of those vast countries could best be developed without great risk. We must now bear in mind that nowhere as yet any large deposits have been found in those parts which yielded sufficient returns already at surface, and in no instance could we count on immediate returns; and inasmuch now as, in the worst case, we can easier afford to lose the interest of a capital rather than lose the whole capital, the wisest plan would be to make financial arrangements in such a manner that, for exploring and experimenting purposes, the running expenses be defrayed from the interest of a certain adequate capital, securely invested for that purpose; the arrangements further being that, in case of non-success (much could be ascertained in two or three years' exploring), the original capital be again divided amongst the shareholders. Should there be discovered valuable deposits yielding lasting and substantial returns, then such, or a set of such, may be assigned to another company, to work the same at a royalty, &c.

Bearing in mind that at present those provinces are practically valueless in a mining point of view, it is obvious that such an exploring company would commence operations only if they obtain from the Imperial Government very extensive privileges and substantial guarantees; for thus, and only thus, the mineral resources of that part of the vast empire have a chance of being legitimately, securely, and permanently developed; for bubble concerns, which may easily be recognised by the enormous sums payable in purchase, promotion, &c., and by the invariably promise of immediate returns, it must certainly only injure the real interest of a mining company, by causing original proprietors to become "dog in the manger" like,—asking for enormous sums down, because they know that such sums have been paid to others; thus deterring *bona fide* miners from going to work. In no case should there be more than a royalty of 1-12th or 1-15th allowed as purchase and promotion money; for, in case of success, such will amply pay vendors and promoters, and is, besides, a guarantee of good faith; while, in case of non-success, justice is done to all, for what is a vendor or promoter who has induced investors to spend very large sums upon a worthless property? Intending investors, as well as professionals, who are likely to be connected with the management, would do well to adhere to these rules in the financial constitution of any such concern; for if such sound rules are not adhered to, the former are likely to lose their money, and the latter, especially if their principles do not allow them to act as easy, pliable tools for speculative purposes, run very great risk of being made scape-goats for the blunders of others.

Chemnitz, Saxony.

GUSTAV JULIUS GUNTHER.

MINING ENTERPRISE, AND ITS IMPEDIMENTS.

SIR,—There are various circumstances connected with the mining interest at present that deserve attention. The recent fall in the price of tin has had a prejudicial effect upon the price of other minerals, and upon the value of shares in mining companies. There is, however, no ground for those apprehensions which a few alarmists have endeavoured to create. The time of year, the state of the Money Market, and the reform of hostile tariffs in so many countries, all promise more activity in the markets for metals. Still there are circumstances which are unfavourable to legitimate investment, and which investors, and those interested in mining property, ought to consider. The most prominent evil is that which is now technically described as "rigging the market." Men get up the value of shares by processes that are unprincipled and injurious to the community, and they run down the same or other shares with a similar unconcern for justice or probity, so that they can make a profit. Thus fictitious values afflict the markets, investors are puzzled and alarmed, and although they or their friends have lost only by transactions which are as purely gambling as throwing dice, they withdraw from solid enterprises, or refuse to embark in them, when the undertakings are from the first *bona fide*.

No wonder that unfortunate buyers or sellers in the Share Market feel sore when they are gored by the "bulls" one day, and hugged by the "bears" another. But the business of mining, however it may be hindered by such proceedings, as to its reputation has no more to do with such gentry than they have to do with honest and legitimate commerce. It cannot be impressed upon the public too frequently or too strongly that the quotations in the share market can have no effect upon the real value of a mining property, which depends upon actual development and the rates in the metal market, and that buying shares as the "bulls" and "bears" create excitement or depression has nothing to do with mining enterprise. Let investors enquire, through adequate media, as to the soundness and character of a mining undertaking, and then embark their capital in the actual working out of the enterprise, and await results. It is not in this way that money is lost: no investments prove better than those in legitimate mining, and few, if any, pay so well.

There is another impediment to mining, which does not depend upon the prudence of investors, and which must soon engage the active attention of the public—the excessive exactions made upon adventurers in the shape of dues or royalties. There is no country in Europe—perhaps none in the world—where this form of injury is so oppressive. The large landowners and the Duchy of Cornwall, instead of patronising and encouraging a great industry, seem to put forth their hands only to clutch what they can from the enterprising men who are engaged in it. The case of the Devon Great Consols strikingly exemplifies this, where an exorbitant increase was demanded for the renewal of the lease. In most countries it is deemed politic to encourage a branch of industry which gives employment to multitudes wherever it is developed. This is the case in all the States of Germany; even in Bavaria and Austria, where Government has been less enlightened than in the North, the royalties are but 5 per cent., and the grants are forever. In Prussia, Saxony, and the Hessees 2½ per cent. is the amount of dues levied, and the grants are perpetual. The Government of the United States of America has also shown itself desirous of encouraging mining. In Mexico both the Emperor and his antagonist, Juarez, have been favourable to this form of national industrial progress. It is time, then, that the Duchy of Cornwall, the Duchy of Lancaster, our great landed proprietors, and even our little landlords, should show some symptoms of reasonableness in their dealings with those who conduct mining enterprises. Yet, with few exceptions—so few as to make one ashamed of the class—the landlords during the long period of low prices took

no account of the prevalent depression. Like Shylock, they would have their "pound of flesh"; in fact, the losses of the public were in many instances gain to the lords of the soil.

A third impediment is the prevalence of the Cost-book System. Some of our eminent brokers always recommend that system, while others are as strenuously in favour of Limited Liability. The advocates of either system denounce the other so persistently, that investors are bewildered, and turn their backs upon both. Mines worked well and honestly under either system will prove successful; but the cost-book being on the old plan of unlimited liability, investors are deterred from embarking in undertakings so conducted. It has been said by various advocates of an exclusive resort to that mode of management that limited liability companies are more liable to failure. Nothing can be further from the fact than such statements. There are now more than 70 mining companies winding-up in the Stannaries Court, and two-thirds, or thereabouts, of the whole have been worked on the Cost-book System. A man of capital enters a sound speculation who invests in a good property wrought either way, but undoubtedly the general adoption of the Limited Liability Principle would engage much more capital, and promote the interest of mining.—*Gresham House, Feb. 28.* THOMAS SPARGO.

CARNARVON AND BANGOR SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—In an anonymous article in the Journal of Feb. 16, on the "Old Talsarn Quarries," for working which this company is to be formed, the following statement occurs:—"This is no undeveloped untried property, as these quarries have been worked for the last twenty years with large profits."—The prospectus does not state that these quarries were ever worked at a profit. I do not believe they ever were, for any single year, worked at a profit, and I hope the promoters will either withdraw such a delusive statement, or give some proof in support of it. I can give them an inspection of the books of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., which certainly do not justify such a statement, though they contain the accounts of their working for about 30 years. THOMAS HARVEY.

IS CORNISH MINING A LEGITIMATE SPECULATION?

SIR,—Having concluded my last with Buddle's adit and the eastern ground, I next turn to the western ground, beginning with the Prince of Wales Mine, which is situated about from 200 or 300 yards west of Buddle's adit. Here is a continuous old working made by the ancients for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length to the east of the engine. It ends at from 100 to 150 yards, or about half-way on to Buddle's adit. I expect it is about where the unmineralised ground comes in. The old working continues west for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. This old working was formerly known as Mathews's tram: 60 years since some friends of mine thought it a promising place, and formed a party of workingmen to open it. They sunk a diagonal shaft, dipping north, until they came to the bottom of the old works, and then sunk on the lode in search of tin. They considered the lode shallow, but poor; they got to water, the shaft being about 3 ft. in a fathom. They could not draw the water out at this underlie shaft, and went a few feet east and sunk a down-right shaft, which is now the engine-shaft. The rain set in, and they stopped to dress up their tin, which did not turn out as they expected, and they never commenced again. Some years after I had to open many places on the old workings on Hingston Down, to see what the appearance of the lodes was like, for Messrs. Williams and Fox. Amongst them I opened Hingston Down Consols, when Williams and Fox came to see it. The lode showed a good gossan, and they stopped us. They said they were only looking for tin, and that lode would not produce tin. Near the turnpike, north of the Prince of Wales, we opened on a lode, and found a good branch of tin, and raised about 1 ton. In passing the works at the now Prince of Wales the collar of the diagonal shaft was going together. We were ordered to get timber and repair it, and we did so. I am certain it dipped north, as I could run up and down with a rope in my hand. The down-right shaft was never down; it had water in it. Nothing further was ever done here during the time I stopped in Calabro. I think Capt. Cook informed me since that he was doing something there, but I never heard he made any return, neither do I know what he did. Some few months since, when passing, I called to see the mine. The old shaft I timbered had disappeared, or it was filled or covered, but the engine is on the old down-right shaft. They told me, to my surprise, that the copper lode was to the south of the shaft, and had a south underlie. If so, my friends who first sunk the shaft never saw that lode; all the old working is on a north lode. I believe the lode the copper is in is a south-east underlie, and your correspondent, "S. R. J.," gives me the cue to clear south of Buddle's adit. The ore I saw drawn up was a fine specimen, and likely to hold down if a cauter. The main point is, will it continue far from the junction with the other lode? If a cauter, it will meet many lodes as it goes to the hill, but I know of no lode near it on the south side. There is promising ground west and north, where water will not be found so plentiful as it will going east. At any rate, the mine shows a good appearance. Amongst all that have reported on this mine I have not noticed one who has shown the bearing of the copper lode that is producing the ore. If it is a cauter, of fair size, all the lodes on the Down, of fair size, are likely to make copper at the junction. This and Hingston Down Consols are ample proof that the rocks are congenial for copper, in lodes that bear south and east. If this cauter continues down, Good Luck shale adit will have to be driving up into the hill to unwater the lodes.—*65, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Feb. 27.* N. ENXOR.

HOW TO TURN THE PRESENT CRISIS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF MINING.

SIR,—I regret to say that the word "present" still applies to crisis, for notwithstanding the cheapness of money, &c., the Metal Market does not assume that healthy appearance which can alone give proper impetus to mining. In looking over your columns I can generally find a hint as to what grievance to single out for comment, and your correspondent, "S. R. J.," gives me the cue to one which is well worthy of note, and begins at the beginning—the granting of the lease, &c. It is evident there is full scope for reform here. The instances in which lodes have been remitted or reduced dues and premiums are few and far between, and surely the recent and present position of mining affairs is one which opens a fine opportunity to them to show their generosity, while at the same time they benefit their own and their children's prospects by lightening the present comparatively oppressive rates of dues, &c. By so doing, they would give an impetus and fresh hope to the present drooping spirits of mine adventurers, and help to save all mines that are worth saving. Leases, also, are too short, and contain often very oppressive provisions. The object of short terms is, of course, the short-sighted one of exacting a premium on renewal, after their mineral property has been developed at the sole cost and labour of the adventurers. The system is unfair, and I believe in the long run a more liberal principle inaugurated in all the relations between lords and lessees would tend quite as much to benefit one party as the other. The drawbacks to which the poor miner is subject are far too numerous, and lords will find ample precedent for any generous course they may see fit to adopt in the handsome rebates and reductions made by landlords to tenant-farmers during the cattle plague and similar times of loss and trouble. But it is not by a few isolated cases of liberality that mining can benefit. This, or any other reform, must be brought about by some unity of action; and unless some such action, emanating from a miners' protection association, such as I suggested in my first, be taken, nothing will ever be done, and mining in this country will gradually glide into a miserable shadow of its former self, or become a thing of the past. The interests of lords and adventurers are identical, and they would do well to unite in taking vigorous steps to remodel and reform their relations, so as to suit them to the wants of the day; for it cannot be expected that relations which were adopted and suited well enough when we supplied ourselves and the world with metal should be compatible with the present day, when we have to compete with supplies from all parts, which continue to increase. I am one of those who believe that long leases and light dues were the rule, none but really worthy mines set going, and those honestly and fairly worked, and every possible regard to economy, and not kept going as a livelihood for capitalists and pursers, and their relatives, British mining would be able to live in any weather, independent of prices, making more or less profit, according as the rational law of supply and demand causes those prices to go up or down; and I also believe that unless by some mutual action very sweeping reforms are inaugurated in the whole system, from the signing of the lease to payment of the last dividend, British mining, as a thing worthy of the name, has already seen the "beginning of its end." For the sake of so important a branch of our country's industry, for the sake of the thousands of poor people who have to live by it, and for the sake of our money, let us hope that our leading miners will unite to take the matter in hand, and, in so good a cause, let us wish them God speed. FREE TRADER.

ILLUSORY SILVER LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Seeing a letter from Mr. N. M. Maxwell, in the Journal of February 16, headed as above, and attempting to offer some information on a property now being started in this county, in which he says—"He has no personal interest in bringing this matter under your notice beyond doing the duty of a moderately honest person," &c. Now, whether Mr. Maxwell will not have a very different object in bringing the subject before you, I will leave you to judge. The capital raised for working Mr. Maxwell's mines in this county is fast being expended, and growing beautifully less; hence the difficulty that Mr. Maxwell may experience of getting capital together to work what he would, no doubt, term "the most promising mines." A little explanation as to the mines in which Mr. Maxwell is the secretary in this county will throw some light on the subject of getting capital together for the purpose of working "the most promising mines." In one of his mines some time since a capital of 50,000l. was to be raised, a few hundreds of shares were expended, and the affairs of the company wound-up. In another 20,000l., with a like result. In another—Caegynon, then the Glyn Rhodol, and now the Cardiganshire Lead Mining Company (Limited)—no definite result was obtained, but several parties had a try at it. Mr. Maxwell has had his information from some person who has been connected with Cornish and Welsh mining, and there can be but little doubt that that person's business, if he may be, he seems to have plenty of time to devote to other people's business. Whatever attention he may pay to his own is not so clear, and I would suggest to the party who has supplied this wonderful information to confine his attention to the business of the mines in which he is the paid agent, if he did so, it might be better for the parties spending their money in them, with every chance of their continuing to do so to the end of the chapter, as his mines have been enveloped in a thick mist, which is continually growing thicker and darker, without a prospect of a beam of sunshine ever opening on them. This information may be the means of saving some from going deeper and deeper into

the mire, where they are now stalking; and if so, Mr. Maxwell's letter may have some good result. It appears plain Mr. Maxwell's object was to endeavour to throw a damper on the property, and he may possibly have his wishes gratified; but this I can state, and it is a good thing to be stated, or the lodes more regular, than the mine named in the circular; and if there has been a blunder in placing the Goginan to the south and the Lisburne Mines to the north, instead of the former being to the north and the latter to the south, it is a matter of but little consequence, as the mine is situated in the best possible position between the two properties and the other rich mines in the district.

It is, Mr. Editor, too much the fashion to depreciate the attempt to bring forward new mines, as if nothing good were left; but surely there are more prizes still to be met with, and "a good fish to be taken from the sea." I think that the curtain has been lifted sufficiently to show for what purpose Mr. Maxwell has been so interested in the affair, and I only wish to place the matter in its true light, believing that when the property shall have had a fair trial it will prove a most valuable concern. If 30,000l. were to be raised, as was the 50,000l. referred to, &c., in this, it might well indeed be called "Illusory Silver-Lead Mining in Wales;" but it is a property that will bear the light, and needs no further comment.—*Goginan.* ABRAHAM FRANCIS.

ILLUSORY SILVER MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—I have read Mr. George Carne's letter upon this subject, which appeared in last week's Journal, and which is, I presume, intended as an answer to a letter written by me, in the Journal of the 16th inst., in which I begged him to repudiate the statement that my letter was intended as a personal attack upon Mr. Carne, a gentleman whom I never heard of until the week prior to my letter appearing in the Journal. It was far from my wish to make a personal attack upon Mr. Carne, or anyone else. I simply endeavoured to warn the speculating public against statements wholly incompatible with truth, and which would probably lead to their throwing away their money. There is nothing in Mr. Carne's letter which in any way disposes of the following facts that have been brought under my notice, and afterwards published in the Journal:—1. That there is no place in the mine worth 2 tons per fm., or even 10 cwt. per fm. 2. That the price of the ore is altogether over-stated at 40l. per ton, inasmuch as there has never been a ton of lead sold out of the Rhedol Valley for even 20l. per ton. 3. That the tribute chiefly paid in the district is nearer 15s. in 1l. than 5s. The price for tribute in Cornish copper mines, alluded to by Mr. Carne, has nothing to do with lead mining in Wales. 4. That the position of the mine is inaccurately given. Mr. Carne will, no doubt, oblige your readers by stating in his mine's dial where the position of the North Pole, as his letter leads to the inference that the needle of the mariner's compass points to the north, whilst that of the miner's dial points to the south. 5. That one of the reports referred to in the circular is by a person who has had a tack-note of the property for years past, without being able to get people foolish enough to take the matter up. 6. That the ore stated by the circular to be sufficient to pay a 10 per cent. dividend, when treated by "the powerful machinery," &c., exists only in imagination. 7. That there is no reliable water-power to be had in the mine, and that the expense of bringing it several miles has been, and lastly, that the name of the London and Westminster Bank has been used without their authority, whether the circular emanates from the alleged company or not.

The authorities for the above statements I am ready at any moment to produce, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Carne did not avail himself of the opportunity offered by me of satisfying himself of their correctness before publicly endorsing the statements contained in the circular; if, however, he still remains adamant, and disbelieves in the truth of the facts, I am sorry for him, and any friend he may induce to join him in the undertaking.

I know nothing about the Cornish mines of which Mr. Carne claims the parentage; I hope they will reward those who have invested money in them. I have no desire to canvass the merits of any of them. My only object in bringing the circular under your notice was the protection of the public, an object which I know is the earnest desire of the *Mining Journal* to assist on all occasions, and I, therefore, trust that Mr. Carne's appellation of a "personal attack" will meet a proper appreciation by your readers; and hence I take leave of the matter. 4, Atholl Chambers, 49, Lombard-street, Feb. 26. N. M. MAXWELL.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—I readily comply with the request of your correspondent of last week on this subject. I obtained my information from what I deemed the best possible authority—the managing director, a gentleman I have known for some years, and whose word I never had reason to question, or ever heard doubted. In a letter to me, dated Jan. 29, 1867, he says:—"At Holyford we expect to make 2000l. profit this half-year." Again, on Feb. 12, 1867, he says:—"I notice your reference in last week's Journal to Holyford Mine; we are now making 200l. per month profit. I shall write Capt. Rhodda to give you every information whenever you pass that way." With respect to the sale of the ores, or prices realised for them, I have nothing to do, that being out of my province, not being a shareholder. As I do not see the ores ticketed, I presume the Holyford party, like many other Irish mining companies, dispose of their produce at private contract. If your correspondent be, as he says, a proprietor he can easily ascertain by a reference to the books, or by making enquiry, the particulars he desires.

At the offices of the East Holyford Company there was an excellent map of the Holyford district, a copy of which, no doubt, the secretary would furnish if requested and paid for. In it all the known lodes in the Holyford, North, and East Holyford are laid down. Though the East Holyford is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Old Holyford, and the north and south lodes do not pass through the sett, the east and west lodes do. It is a fact beyond dispute that parallel lodes when crossed by cauters generally make deposits of ore at the junctions. Such was the case at the Holyford, and such, in all human probability, would be the case at the East Holyford. All the presumptive evidences are there; then, why not the results? I was not Mr. Wadge's agent, as implied, but was engaged as the company's consulting engineer. GEORGE HENWOOD.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—I notice some remarks from a correspondent in last week's Journal in reference to this company's meeting, held on the 13th inst., in which he says "some of the privileged few" were in attendance. Now, as I feel this may be indirectly construed to remissness or partiality on my part, I beg to say circulars of invitation were sent to every shareholder, and all were alike "privileged." Whether your correspondent took advantage of the opportunity or not was his own business, but he should not, even by innuendo, endeavour to throw blame where none is due. CHARLES H. WALL, Secretary.

EAST HOLYFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—Seeing an allusion in last week's Journal to the effect that Mr. Hoare, a director of this company, had been remanded for twelve months as an insolvent, the circumstances under which such a severe sentence was pronounced should be more explicitly referred to. It appears from the evidence of the insolvent that the project was got up by Mr. Erwin Harvey Wadge, and the Judge, when commenting on the case, stated that the promoters of the company got into a bad way, and were found to be considerably richer than in the 45, exactly over all recommendation should be at once ceased almost from every quarry; all should be hushed, and shares quoted actually lower than before the cutting of the 55; and private circulars flying about with all kinds of erroneous statements, one of which I got hold of the other day, containing some of the most ridiculous reasoning that ever I set my eyes on—in fact, so clear was it as to defeat the very object for which it was written. 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whole of which, a work of many years, must be removed before either of these quarries can be properly worked. This quarry is also full of rubbish, and has been abandoned for many years. Some good slates have been made from the narrow veins in this quarry, but one of them contains that great bane of a slate quarry, "false joints." Altogether, it appears that all the slate which could be got without sinking deeper has been worked away, and for sinking there are at present no facilities.

The Alt Lechi Quarry is on the north-east of the Onens, and contains a narrow wedge-shaped vein of slate, which was worked to a point and abandoned many years ago.

The Ton Slate Quarry is on the south of the Alt Lechi, and has been also long abandoned. The rock in this quarry is exceedingly hard, and can only be made into rough tons and inferior slates, which seldom pay much under the most favourable circumstances; and in this case there are no available means of working to a greater depth, without an expenditure which the prospects at present would not justify.

Biggs's Quarry is on the south of the Ton Slate Quarry, and contains a good vein of slate, but of no great width. This quarry is also encumbered with a heavy dyke, that has to be removed, and which prevents the regular working of the vein. A separate steam-engine is required to work this quarry, which has also become full of waste. In fact, there is a total absence of system in the mode of working adopted, and the slate has been worked piece meal wherever it could be got, until every place became a deserted waste, and nothing can justify any expenditure upon the quarries, except a working upon a sound principle, on a most extended scale, and at an outlay of at least 50,000l., to which must be annexed the all-important condition of abundant tip ground being obtained somewhere. To dream of making profits out of any limited working of the present quarries, after 40 years of unprofitable work, is idle and delusive.

The prospectus of the Carnarvon and Bangor Slate Company (Limited) states that several hundred thousand tons of slate have been made from the Talsarny Quarries, but it is prudently silent as to any profit ever having been made, as well as on the terms of the lease. Some of the reports are very old, and have appeared before. They are now re-published, without any date, as applicable to present circumstances.—*London, Feb. 18.*

THOMAS HARVEY,
General Manager of the Prince of Wales Slate Company (Limited).

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PROSPER UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfrans, on Tuesday.—Mr. KILNER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts made up to January showed a credit balance of 1867l. 17s. 6d., and adding the calls in arrears, 567l. 17s. 6d., the balance would be 2434l. 15s. In addition to this there had been sold (but not credited) 1387l. worth of copper ore, and 400 tons had been sampled; and there was sufficient tin stuff raised to produce 40 tons of tin, the value of which had not been estimated.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the notice convening the meeting—in which shareholders were requested to attend, as a dividend would be announced—spoke for itself as to the results realised since the last general meeting. He was quite sure that shareholders could not be unimpressed by the fact that for some months past mining had passed through a very severe ordeal, inasmuch as metals, more particularly tin and copper, had been at an almost unprecedentedly low value in the market, and, therefore, to be able to realise a tangible profit during such a period spoke much in favour of the intrinsic value of the mine, but no less of the financial skill and praiseworthy foresight displayed by their estimable pursuer (Mr. Wescomb), to whom each shareholder owed, he might almost say, not only the prosperity of the undertaking but also its present existence. (Hear, hear.) Too much praise cannot be given either to Mr. Wescomb or Capt. Nicholls for having developed the mines in the way they have, nor for the vigorous manner in which the operations had been carried on, for had it not been for their skilful exertions there would have been not only no dividend to-day, but the name of the Prosper United Mines would have been among the things of the past. All he (the Chairman) need say upon that point was that he sincerely hoped those successful exertions would be continued, and that they would be rewarded by a long and prosperous career. (Hear, hear.) He certainly congratulated the shareholders upon the improved auspices under which he met his fellow-shareholders upon the present occasion, and he only hoped, as he believed, that shareholders would be amply and permanently rewarded for their patience and outlay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WESCOMB said, before proceeding to put the resolution moved by the Chairman, it was, perhaps, necessary to confirm the resolutions passed at the last special meeting with reference to restitution upon the terms then agreed upon of certain relinquished shares.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HARTWELL, a confirmatory resolution was passed.

Mr. WESCOMB said the whole of the arrears of call, with the exception of 567l. had been paid. Referring to the circular which he issued on July 31, he found he then stated that—"In my last circular I stated that I had confidence in anticipating being able to report favourably at this time of the mine and of its financial position. The mine is returning quite as much ore as I expected, for the average return of copper has been 375 tons per month, and of tin 12 tons per month. The price obtained for copper during the period embraced in the former accounts was 31. 15s. per ton, and no one connected with mining expected at that time that copper would have fetched a less price, but it will be seen that our average price for the past four months has been reduced to 27. 18s., showing a difference of 17s. per ton, or a total loss on copper alone of 1235l. From the same cause—the reduced price obtained—we lose over 300l. on our tin ores. It is stated that copper and tin together have not been known so low in price during the past 40 years." And prior to the last meeting he placed before the shareholders the fair position of the property, showing that it was impossible at that time to pay the costs. He stated at that meeting that, although a large shareholder, he should not take any part in the discussion; if it were determined to go on he would continue, and if it were decided to discontinue operations he would not oppose it. The decision was, however, to go on, and upon the proposition of the Chairman (Mr. Kilner) a call was made. It was a curious circumstance that the first two months after that resolution the loss was the heaviest they had ever experienced; and in addition to that they had to contend against the financial crisis which particularly affected these mines. He succeeded, however, in effecting the necessary financial arrangements, and thanks to the skill and unremitting energy of Capt. Nicholls, the mines were brought into the present position, and it afforded him great pleasure to be in a position to state that the report of Capt. Nicholls—which would be presently submitted—showed that at no period during the last seven months did the mines look so well as at the present time. (Hear, hear.) During those seven months there had been sold 9081l. worth of copper, 6448l. worth of tin, 67l. worth of lead, and 16l. worth of arsenic; after charging every item, including the cost-sheet paid this month for February, and every merchant bill, there was a credit balance of 1867l. 17s. 6d., in addition to which they had sold 1387l. worth of copper (not credited) and 400 tons of copper (not credited), and there was sufficient tin stuff at surface to make 40 tons of tin, the value of which was not estimated; and the reserves in the mine were not of less value than from 12,000l. to 15,000l. (Hear, hear.) It was desirable that there should be more stamps, which would incur an outlay of about 1000l., but thereby they would be able to immediately return a larger quantity of tin. During the last week three or four ends in the eastern mine had greatly improved for copper, where hitherto their heavy loss had been incurred—as its development progressed they might fairly expect good returns of copper. He might hardly say he was exceedingly gratified at the present altered circumstances under which he met his fellow-shareholders, and too much commendation could not be given to Capt. Nicholls for the satisfactory and truly miner-like way in which he had developed the property. (Hear, hear.) As to the amount of dividend, it was suggested that it should be 5s. per share, which would absorb 15000l. out of the 1867l. He thought they might fairly expect there would not be a bad balance-sheet presented at the next meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The report of the agents was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—During the past seven months the following work has been done:—The 30, west of Hill's, is driven 14 fms. 3 ft. 10 in., and communicated with Hand's shaft; this laid open some productive ground, which is now being worked on tribute. The 90, west of Hand's, is driven 32 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; the lode for the last 12 fms. has been 12 in. stoping in back of this level, the lode producing about 14l. worth of tin and copper per fm. The 80 west is driven 18 fms. 5 ft. 8 in.; the greater part of this drive has been productive for copper, but the end now produces tin, worth about 7l. per fm. Gard's winze, in this level, is producing some copper and tin—saving work. Carter's winze, in this level, is worth 20l. per fm. for tin and copper, and will be communicated with the 90 fm. level end in about one month's time. The 70 west is driven 27 fms. 5 ft. 4 in., chiefly on Gwallon lode; 15 fms. in length will produce about 7l. worth of tin per fm.; this end is unproductive, and suspended until the western shaft is holed to this level. We have lately resumed driving the 70 west, on Moor lode; it is yielding good stones of ore, and is very promising for improvement. The 60 west has been driven 38 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; the lode for 25 fms. in length averaged 12l. per fm. for copper and tin. The end, on Gwallon lode is now producing 6l. worth of copper and tin per fm.; and the end on Moor lode is producing stones of ore, with good prospects for improvement. The 50 west is driven 20 ft. 1 ft. 10 in.; the lode for 20 fms. in length averaged 10l. per fm. for copper; we have lately passed through 7 or 8 fms. of poor ground, and the lode in the end is now worth 10l. per fm. for tin, and improving; and as this is the farthest end west, we consider it a very important feature; at this level we are driving a cross-cut north to cut Gwallon middle and north lodes; the former of these was rich for tin in Gwallon, and the latter has been very productive in places for copper and tin in this mine. The stratum is congealant, and we look forward to the cutting of the first lode in about two months, and the second in about six months' time. We are also driving a cross-cut south at this level to cut Gwallon lode east of the junction, and expect to reach it shortly. We have 12 men stoping in back of this level; the lode is worth 10l. per fm. for copper and tin. The 40 west is driven 11 fms. 2 ft. 11 in. opening some tribute ground; the end is poor, and we have put the men to cross-cut south, being of opinion there is some of the lode standing by

the side. The 80, east of Hoakin's, is driven 18 fms. 1 ft. 4 in.; some tinny ground has been laid open, but the lode is now small and poor; however, having a good run of tin ground gone down in the 70, we are of opinion the 80 will soon improve. The 70 has been extended 12 fms. 5 ft. 9 in., the lode averaging 4 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.; the end is improving, and the lode now 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin and copper; we have about 10 fms. more to drive to reach the hookan-course, and taking into consideration the fact of the two south lodes having been productive each side of this cross-course in the upper levels, we expect a good length of profitable ground, and we shall soon be in a position to cross-cut south 10 fms. under these south lodes; this we consider a very important point. The 60 east is driven 16 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode is gradually improving as it approaches the cross-course, and the end is now worth 8l. per fathom for copper and tin. The eastern shaft has been sunk 16 fms., and a level driven west, and holed to the old workings, and we find large quantities of tribute ground for tin in the old mine. Moor shaft has been cleared and secured to the 30, and we have tributors breaking tin stuff of fair quality at that level. The western shaft has been sunk 36 fms. 5 ft. 3 in., and holed to the 60. Hand's engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 3 ft., and we are preparing to fix a plunger-lift at the 90, in order to sink to the 100 so far as possible, and drive west under the fine run of productive ground now being opened at the 90. Our ends have not been rich for copper for some time past, but are improving, and altogether present equal chances for success as formerly. Our reserves of tin ground have considerably increased, and the different levels looking better for tin than at any former time; we, therefore, recommend the erection of a water-stamp, by which means we can increase our returns of tin considerably. The ground driven in levels, 224 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; sunk in shafts, 45 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; cross-cuts, 25 fms. 4 ft. 1 in.; stopes, winzes, &c., 472 fms. 3 ft. 7 in.; total, 768 fms. 2 ft. 1 in. The number of hands employed, 488.—JOHN NICHOLLS, WILLIAM GLANVILLE, JOHN HALL.

Mr. E. COOKE asked the average amount that was being paid for driving? Capt. NICHOLLS said that the amount paid was between 50s. and 8l. per fm., and from 30s. to 4l. per fathom for stoping. In reply to further questions, he stated that in his estimate of the value of the reserves he had not calculated anything for the tribute ground, but included only the tin work operations.

Mr. BARRETT said it afforded him much pleasure to testify to the generally efficient manner in which the whole of the mining details were carried out. He had no hesitation in stating that he never came away from any place more satisfied than he did from the Prosper Mines.

Mr. E. COOKE could fully endorse all that the previous speaker had said about the management of the mines. It was not the first time that he (Mr. Cooke) had made the remark that he never saw any mine in Cornwall, or elsewhere, where the operations were carried out so judiciously and effectively as at the Prosper Mines. He had upon previous occasions fully expressed his opinion as to the intrinsic merits of the mines, and, therefore, all he need now do was to congratulate his fellow-shareholders upon the fact—the importance of which could not be over-estimated—that an important improvement had taken place in the eastern part of the mines. There was one thing which shareholders should bear in mind—that, although the ends and stopes were not valued so high as in some mines, the ground was very easy; therefore, as large profits were realised as from those mines which were valued higher. A great deal had been said about the machinery, and upon that point he should like to ask the agent to what depth the machinery was capable of taking the shaft?—Capt. NICHOLLS said the present sinking machinery was capable of taking the shaft 30 or 40 fms. deeper.

Mr. PETER WATSON said the favourable opinion he had always entertained of this property was more than confirmed upon his recent visit. There was no question that the Prosper Mines were a very valuable property, but the larger the scale upon which it was worked the greater would be the profits. He should like to see another set of stamps erected.—Mr. WESCOMB said that another 64 heads had been ordered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PETER WATSON was very glad to hear it, and he only hoped that with energetic and economic management the mines would increase in their prosperity for many years to come. He might state that the average price of black tin (tin ore) from October, 1852, to December, 1866, was 68s. 2d. 7d., and the present price about 47l., showing 21l. 2s. 7d. below the average for the last fourteen years. The price of black tin in 1857 reached as high as 80l. to 85l. per ton, and between 1857 and 1866 the price had fallen to 47l. per ton, and the average price, he saw in the accounts presented that day at Prosper United, was about 47l. to 50l., so that there was great room for a very considerable rise in the price of tin, and he had no doubt after the Banca sale at Amsterdam, in about three weeks, that a very considerable rise in Cornish tin ores would quickly follow, to the great benefit of all Cornish tin mines.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. Mr. WESCOMB said he had succeeded in securing the adjoining set of Gwallon without any payment, the dues being 24th. By that they obtained no less than an additional 300 fathoms of ground, which Capt. Nicholls considered an acquisition of the greatest importance.

A resolution was passed authorising the purser to take up the sett. Upon the proposition of Mr. HARTWELL, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wescomb and to Capt. Nicholls. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Wednesday.—Mr. W. NICHOLSON in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LIVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts made up to the end of January showed a debit balance of 601l. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 25.—We beg to hand you the following as our quarterly report of this mine for the meeting we held on the 22nd inst.—Since our last meeting the 22nd inst. we have sunk a winze in the cross-course from the 155 to the 170, which has caused a perfect ventilation throughout the bottom of the mine. We have also driven and intersected Downing's lode both sides of the heaven in this level (the 170), and opened out on its course both east and west about 8 fathoms; the lode in this drive has been split up into branches, producing saving work. Since the communication of the winze referred to above has been effected we have been enabled to resume the driving of the 170, east of Allen's, or the main lode, and it is very pleasing for us to see that the lode appears to be gradually improving as we are advancing towards South Caradon. We have driven west of cross-cut, on Vivian's lode, in the 170, about 26 fms., and have been breaking throughout this drive occasional stones of yellow copper ore; by continuing this end 10 fms. further we shall reach another cross-course; and, as we have before mentioned, about the same large quantities of ore have been raised in the upper levels; and seeing such a mineralised class of ground as we have now in this end encourages us to hasten on this level with the same energy as heretofore, believing good results will be achieved. In the 70, on the south part of Menadue lode, we are in the way of opening out tribute ground. In the 104, on Jope's lode, although the ground is still hard, we have met with the wall of the lode; and, should the ground ease, there is not the least doubt on our minds that the lode will again be found productive. In the 116 cross-cut we have recently intersected the main part of the lode, and so far as opened out, it is producing some good ore, mixed up with floor-spar, with precisely the same appearances as in the level above before entering the ore ground. In the 128 we are daily expecting to reach the little cross-course, and when intersected we shall have to drive a cross-cut slanting for us to see that the lode appears to be gradually improving as we are advancing towards South Caradon. We have driven west of cross-cut, on Vivian's lode, in the 170, about 26 fms., and have been breaking throughout this drive occasional stones of yellow copper ore; by continuing this end 10 fms. further we shall reach another cross-course; and, as we have before mentioned, about the same large quantities of ore have been raised in the upper levels; and seeing such a mineralised class of ground as we have now in this end encourages us to hasten on this level with the same energy as heretofore, believing good results will be achieved. In the 70, on the south part of Menadue lode, we are in the way of opening out tribute ground. In the 104, on Jope's lode, although the ground is still hard, we have met with the wall of the lode; and, should the ground ease, there is not the least doubt on our minds that the lode will again be found productive. 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Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—John Vivian, Feb. 28: The 9 fathom level, driving east and west of engine cross-cut, is improving. We shall sample a parcel of tinstuff from this point the first week in March, of good quality; the lode in the adit, driving east, is more promising, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. We are clearing up a shaft on the north tin lode. I hope to report something favourable on this in my next.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 27: The lode in the 90 fm. level, north of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but chiefly composed of capel and spar, is still very hard. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 75 and 62 fathom levels. The stopes throughout the mine still continue without change to notice.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Feb. 27: There is no change to notice in the shaft, the ground is still hard; we are getting some small lumps of lead ore from the end nearest the swallow, but not enough to value. Jones's pitch in the back of the 77 north, east on Colitia vein, has improved during the past week, now yielding fully 1 ton of ore per fathom. Leigh's pitch, in the back of the 77 south-west, is yielding a little ore, and looking very kindly.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Feb. 28: Friday last being a setting day, the following bargains were let:—Main Lode: A stope in back of the 24 fm. level, west of Bucking-house shaft, to four men, at 35s. per fm.; the lode now in the stope is about 5 ft. wide, and worth about 4½ per fm. A tribute pitch, to five men, in the back of the 12 fm. level, west of new shaft; let at 13s. 4d. in 17; the tributaries to pay all dressing cost.—South Copper Lode: A pitch, let to four men, in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, at 13s. 4d. in 17; the lode is now about 18 in. wide, and produces good work for tin. The 24 fm. level, to drive west of shaft on the cross-cut, to four men; let at 4½ per fm. The lode going west is increasing both in size and quality. The landing to one man, at 3s. 6d. per 100 kibbles; the filling to one man, at 3s. 6d. per 100 kibbles.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—Thomas Kemp, Feb. 27: The ground in the new shaft is rather stiff, and the water on the increase, and our progress is, consequently, not so satisfactory as I could wish. The lode in the winze is composed of blue slate, intermixed with fine strings of lead ore, worth about 30 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 52 are worth from 15 to 18 cwt. per fathom. The drawing-machine chain broke yesterday, and damaged the pulley-stand very much, but I expect we shall be able to resume drawing again this afternoon.

BRYN GWIOL.—Capt. Harper: The 75 west is improving greatly, and I hope shortly to be able to report a fine lode of ore in this end. At the Rhewl Mine, close on our western boundary, and within a few fathoms of our new shaft, a new lode has been intersected, from 5 to 6 feet wide, a splendid lode of ore, with easy ground for progress. I have dilled the level so far as laid open, and have no doubt we can cut this lode in the new shaft in a very short driving; this is supposed to be the Pant-y-Goff lode, which gave the late Marquis of Westminster such large profits.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Feb. 27: In driving the level south from the middle of incline, east of shaft, we have some strong boulders of limestone to contend with, which impede our progress in driving; the character of the soft ground and limestone is very promising for bearing lead. There is no change in the lower level, the level south from incline since my last, and an improvement of the men from the stope in the top of incline to the south end of Field's level to open out a little more of the ground to the south of the present workings, and the dresser and boy are at present on surface, so that the pump is suspended for a time. The workings in the middle of Clark's level being poor for lead, I have brought the men to the south end of the same level, near the incline, to make a few trials in search of ore in that part. The tributaries in Clark's and Field's levels are raising about the usual quantity of ore, averaging it for a month back.

CAPB CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, R. Goldworthy, Feb. 28: The lode in the 90 east is large, and is worth 10½ per fm. for tin, letting out water very freely. No change to notice in the 76 and west.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Feb. 26: Clymo's lode, in the 90 west end, is 1 ft. wide, and producing some good yellow ore. The winze below the 80 is down on the slide (seen a few fathoms to the west in the 80), where the lode is becoming somewhat disordered, and not so valuable as last reported. The 80 west, on this lode, is worth 5½ per fm.; and the stope at the 70 is again improved as we get west of the small cross-course. No alteration elsewhere.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—J. Kitto, Feb. 28: We have not yet intersected the lode in the 164 yard level cross-cut, but are expecting to daily; the ground, according to the dialing, is more than spent, but the hard band of green stone, through which we are driving, is dipping fast south, and has, undoubtedly, carried the lode with it in that direction. We have cleared up the sump below the 124 yard level, and have commenced driving west a little at the bottom, previous to resuming the sinking; the lode in the end is 7 ft. wide, and spotted with lead, but so far not of much value, being still in the shale; the appearance of the lode, however, are such as, in my opinion, can scarcely fail to produce very great results, as soon as we get fairly under the shale, and into the bearing measures, which I think cannot be much below the present bottom of the sump. It is satisfactory to know that in the engine-shaft we are quite clear of this shaly ground, and into the same channel of ground that has produced the ore in the adjoining mines.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Feb. 27: The men are employed making a lead, to carry the water over the wheel. The masons are building the bob-lift on the new shaft, and the wheel will be completed in a few days.

CUDDEA.—A. Cundy, Feb. 27: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last week's report in value. We have some alterations in working. We have commenced driving the 130 by the side of the lode westward; the lode at this point is good for tin, and we expect further improvement in driving west.

DALE.—R. Niness, Feb. 18: The tribute pitches continue without any alteration to notice.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 26: In the 24, west of cross-cut, the lode is of a very promising character, composed chiefly of mundle and capel, and from its general appearance ore may be met with any day; to prove this as quickly as possible we have stopped the cross-cut north and put six men in the end.—William and Mary: The lode in the whim shaft, sinking below the 46, is producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 48 east is looking very promising, producing some good work for copper ore, and an improvement may soon be expected. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 34, east of winze, is producing from 7 to 8 tons of ore per fathom. In the two stopes in back of the 34 the lode is producing in each 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 34 and 22 fm. levels, west of engine-shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode, which will be taken down the latter part of this week.

EAST GUNSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—Wm. Gard, Jas. Phillips, Feb. 28: The 54 has been driven 15 ft. west of Gard's shaft; the part of lode carried is 14 in. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and ore, and an improvement in the shallo adit, east of Gard's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and is improving in character. In the rise in the back of this level the lode maintains its size, and is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—J. Nancarrow, Wm. White, Feb. 20: We are making fair progress in the sinking of Boorman's shaft, below the 94 fm. level. The lode in the 94 west looks promising, and is letting out more water than usual; and in the 64 east it is improving in appearance. The lode in the 84 east has recently been sampled from the water now coming from the end, and it is richly improved shortly. The 70 fm. level east is in to the cross-course since in the 60 fm. level end, and from its appearance there we expect soon to lay open more tin ground. The 56 east continues to open tribute ground. The Carbons, as last reported on, is worth 30½ per fathom. Some of the pitches in the 50, 60, and 70 fm. levels have improved, and the tribute department throughout looks better than at the setting.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 28: In King's shaft, sinking below the 95, the lode is a little disordered, producing stones of ore; the north branch will shortly intersect it, when it will in all probability improve. In the 95, east of shaft, we have had a good lode for the last 6 ft. driving, but it is now disordered by a cross-branch or slide; I have no doubt but that it will resume its former value shortly. In the 95, west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 7½ per fm. In the 85, west of shaft, the lode is improving, with a good branch of ore 6 ft. wide towards the back of the end. There is no change to notice in the 85, east of Hallett's shaft. In the 43, east of King's, on the engine lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a promising appearance. The stopes throughout the mine are much as reported last week. We have sampled to-day (computed) 117 tons of about our usual quality ore.

EAST SNAEFELL.—Telegram: W. H. Rowe, Feb. 28: The lode at Glen-cherry has improved since Tuesday. The south end of the shaft is worth 30½ per fathom already.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, Feb. 27: The lode in Phillips's engine-shaft, and in the 20 fm. level, south of shaft, is without change to notice since last report.—Western Mine: Savell's Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 76 fm. level is still worth 13½ per fathom, and in the 76 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is worth 8½ per fathom.—Buck Lode: The lode in the 62 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth 4½ per fathom.—Owl Lode: The lode in the 20 fm. level, south of Savell's lode, is worth 4½ per fathom; and in the 20 fm. level, north of shaft, the lode is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the 19 fm. level, north of shaft, is worth 8½ per fathom; and in the adit level, north the lode is worth 10½ per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit is worth 10½ per fathom.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—J. Williams, Feb. 25: Since our last report written you we have intersected a very promising lode in the costean pit south; it is about 1 ft. wide, with a beautiful south underlie of 1½ ft. in a fathom; and the workings now in operation are in the right direction for proving the lode at a greater depth.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 27: There is no change in any place in this mine since our advice of Saturday. The lode in the 95 west is looking very well, worth 3 tons of good ore per fathom.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—B. Quentrell, Feb. 27: North Lode: The stope in back of the 101, per fm., and east it is worth 35½ per fm.—South Lode: The lode below the 40 west is worth 30½ per fm., and east it is worth 30½ per fathom. In the 40, driving west, the lode is 8 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of tin per fathom. The stope in back of the 40 is worth 30½ per fm. or upwards.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldworthy, Feb. 26: In the 140, east of Roberts's cross-cut, every effort has been made to drive through the slide; I am sorry to say we have failed to do so; the ground being so soft, with such a quan-

tity of water flowing, it is impossible to go forward in the present drive in less than one minute after the stopping or breaking timber is removed to admit of the leads being driven. The end is full of stuff, and the timber broken to pieces, therefore, to avoid this troublesome piece of ground we deem it advisable to drive a side tie on the south side; every effort will be made to overcome this difficulty in as little time as possible. In the 140 cross-cut, driving north, good progress has been made, in which is elvan of the finest description.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, Feb. 27: At Homersham's shaft the squaring of the bottom of the shaft below the 150 being completed, the shaft-men are again driving the 150 cross-cut north with all speed; the progress this week has been satisfactory. In the 140, east of Roberts's cross-cut, every effort has been made to drive through the slide; owing to the soft nature of the ground, together with the great quantity of water to contend with, it is impossible to drive the end. As soon as the breasting timber is removed, in less than a minute the end is full of stuff, and the laths broken, therefore we are obliged to abandon further attempts, and commence a side tie on the south side, in which we are making good progress. In the 140 cross-cut, driving north to Warg's, on the north lode, the stratum has been elvan of the finest description. Good progress has been made. The stope in bottom of the 130 is worth 6½ per fm. In driving north in the 130 east, for the purpose of proving a branch on the north side of the level, we have also intersected the elvan, which we attach great importance to, as in the upper levels the lode was generally productive in connection with the elvan. In the trial shafts, on the north lodes, there is no change of importance since last reported on.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Special Report.—William Tonkin, Feb. 26: I have, for the fifth time, inspected the above property, confining my attention only to that most important part of the mine—the 130 and 140 fm. levels. I find the 130 has been driven about 60 to 70 fms.; present end poor, and suspended. In this level about 15 fms. of ore ground were reported to have been met with west of the slide, and about 6 to 8 fms. ditto east of slide, but of no great value. A winze has been sunk 3 fms. east of slide, and for 2 fms. the ore held down worth 10½ to 12½ per fathom, but became poor without 2 or 3 fms. of the slide. They have commenced stoping the bottom of this level in several places, but for some special reasons these operations are discontinued, and the water being in prevented my giving a value to the points. There are two cross-cuts north in this level, driving to cut a north lode, which in several upper levels proved poor for copper, but rich in iron oxides. The 140 is driven about 50 fathoms east of Homersham's shaft. Not a fathom of this driving has been productive of ore to value, clearly showing that the squats of ore met with in the 130 have not been down to the 140, and that the lode is not in the 140; the lode is very ugly and poor; ground wet, and progress slow. There is no lode or ore to value standing north of this driving. This level has to be continued 6 or 8 fms. more to prove the patch of ore ground east of slide in the 130; but I am strongly of opinion it will be unproductive. About 3 fms. behind this end a rise is put up to communicate with the winze. In this rise a nest of ore was met with about 2 ft. high, riding the slide, but the ore has not held down. A cross-cut is also being driven north to the north lode, to intersect the north lode. There is a little patch of elvan in the end, to which I attach no importance, nor did I see in either of those north cross-cuts any strings of red oxide, grey carbonate, black and malleable ores, indicating the "great and lasting mine" predicted two years ago. My candid opinion is that the north lodes of this set should be worked vigorously, as great chances of success exist. But the old mine, which has been worked so many years for an "idea," should be abandoned.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, Feb. 29: The 145 fm. level west of the 140, driving north, has been driven a little further, and we think we are now into and passing through the capels of the east lode. The west lode in the 130 north is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, white iron, and good stones of lead ore, but not enough to value. This end has, however, a very promising appearance for an early improvement. In the cross-cut west from the 130 fm. level north, on the east lode, we have not cut any more branches since our advice of last week. The two stopes in back of this level are yielding 4½ and ½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the cross-cut east from the 115 north, on the west lode, we have passed the 140, and are now driving a little further, and we think we are now into and passing through the capels of the east lode. The west lode in the 130 north is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, white iron, and good stones of lead ore, but not enough to value. 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In the cross-cut east from the 115 north, on the west lode, we have passed the 140, and are now driving a little further, and we think we are now into and passing through the capels of the east lode. The west lode in the 130 north is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, white iron, and good stones of lead ore, but not enough to value. This end has, however, a very promising appearance for an early improvement. In the cross-cut west from the 130 fm. level north, on the east lode, we have not cut any more branches since our advice of last week. The two stopes in back of this level are yielding 4½ and ½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the cross-cut east from the 115 north, on the west lode, we have passed the 140, and are now driving a little further, and

* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Royal School of Mines: Professor Warrington Smyth's Lectures—the Borax Lake of California—Puddling by Machinery: illustrations of Mr. John Griffiths's Puddling-Machine—Silver Mining in Nevada—the Copper Mines of Chili and Bolivia—Annual Statistics of the Mining Interest—Slate: Geologically and Otherwise Considered—Hints to Emigrants, &c.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' DIRECTORY.—The edition for 1867 of the very useful and handsome volume annually issued under this title by Messrs. Charles Barker and Sons, the well-known advertising agents, of Birch Lane, has just been issued, and, judging from an examination, by way of test, of the particulars relating to companies mentioned in various parts of the volume, the greatest possible care seems to have been exercised to secure accuracy. The large number of companies broken up and reconstituted during the present year must have rendered the correction of the book a labour of considerable difficulty, yet errors seem to be altogether avoided. The arrangement of the volume, which is the same as that of former years, is all that could be desired, since it offers equal facility for obtaining the required information whether the reader knows only the object of the company he seeks, the name of one of its directors, or the first word of its title. The information given is very complete, embracing, with respect to each company, not only its name and the date of its establishment, but also the details as to its capital, the amount paid, number and amount of shares, last dividend declared, and date of meeting, the names of the directors and officers of the company, and the situation of the offices. To the man of business there can be no more necessary companion to the "Post Office London Directory" than the "Joint-Stock Companies' Directory," now under consideration. It should find a place in every City office.

PRICE OF TIN, AND TIN MINES (From a Correspondent).—The announcement in the City yesterday afternoon that the sale of foreign tin was fixed for March 28, and that the quantity to be sold will not exceed 70,000 slabs, caused an immediate advance in the price of that metal of no less than 4s. per ton. The probability of a corresponding advance in the price of English tin within the next few days produced an active demand for shares of the leading tin mines at improved prices. Great dissatisfaction continues to be expressed with regard to the mode of selling tin, the general desire being that, like copper, it should be disposed of by public ticketing. It is mentioned that a tin-smelting company, with a large capital, is likely to be shortly introduced to the public.

THE DUTCH TIN SALE (Telegram).—Mr. L. Th. van Houten, under date Rotterdam, March 1, favours us with the subjoined particulars relative to the forthcoming sale in Holland. The Dutch Trading Company have to-day fixed Thursday, March 28, as the day on which the next sale of Banca tin will take place. The quantity brought forward will be about 70,000 slabs.

BRYN GWIOL.—Some very important discoveries have taken place in this mine recently, which have considerably enhanced its value; amongst others a new lode has been discovered on the western boundary, about 6 feet wide, producing large masses of pure galena; and being a continuation of the great Pant-y-Goff vein, great expectations are entertained of it.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The improvements in the 194 fm. level at Metal shaft, and the 174 and 162, west of Ivey's shaft, continue to hold on well, and have much improved the prospects at the bottom of the mine.

DOLGELLY.—Mining prospects are improving in this neighbourhood: a few weeks ago a discovery was made of a splendid copper lode in a property adjoining the celebrated Glasdir Mine, which contains a very large yield of copper ore, and the outcrop of the lode may safely be estimated to be worth at least 50l. per fathom. It is being worked by a few local proprietors, and promises to be a great success. The Glasdir Mine, which is a similar formation to the celebrated Parys Mountain in Anglesea, is adjoining, and about to be worked by a public company.

PRINCE OF WALES is looking splendid. The 45 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 45l. per fm., driving at 4l. per fm. The winze in the 45 east is worth 40l. per fm., sinking at 6l. per fathom. The 55 east is worth for the north part (4 ft. wide) 45l. per fm., driving at 10l. per fm. The 55 west is improved to 8 ft. wide, worth 50l. per fm., driving at 12l. per fm. The stope in the back of the 45 east is worth 20l. per fm., stopping at 45s. per fm. These points are worth 190l. per fm., and working at a little over 25l. per fathom. The course of ore in the 45 is holding out well, having been driven nearly 40 fms. through a continuous good course of ore. The 55 is a great improvement on the 45, and should it still continue rich in the next level (the 65), the Prince of Wales Mine will rank as one of the foremost in the country. This mine has risen to its present condition solely on its merits. Some time since it was reported in the Journal that the Chairman of the Devon Great Consols had purchased 2000 shares in the Prince of Wales; he thus exercised sound judgment, and made an investment that will yield him a handsome profit.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—If the points in operation meet with such results as the indications present, a valuable and important property will be speedily opened up. More than 4 tons of tin were sold, for three weeks.

PROSPER UNITED.—The accounts at the meeting on Tuesday were most satisfactory, and reflect the highest credit on the management. The balance available for dividend was 1966l., besides the last sale of copper, amounting to 1387l., and 400 tons more sampled, together with tinstuff sufficient to return 40 tons of tin. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared. The future prospects are exceedingly good, the reserves being worth from 12,000l. to 15,000l. This affords another instance of pluck and perseverance meeting with its due reward. A few months ago it was just the toss of a halfpenny whether Prosper United should be abandoned or carried on. The pursuer, Mr. C. Wescombe, who held a large stake in the mine, manfully held on, and I sincerely congratulate him on his success.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The operations at this mine are fast approaching a highly interesting point. The recent discovery of fine stones of copper ore in the engine-shaft has inspired all concerned with the hope that a rich course of copper ore is at hand.

WEST ST. IVES.—This mine is likely to be a great success. It has recently been inspected by three independent agents, who are quite agreed as to its great merits.

WEST DRAKE WALLS.—The rich copper lodes of the Prince of Wales Mine run through this sett. Every fathom of ore ground driven in the direction of West Drake Walls enhances prospectively the value of the latter. The shares in Prince of Wales Mine a few months ago were selling at about the same as West Drake Walls are now, for a few shillings; they have advanced 700 per cent., and will double or treble their present price before long. This speaks volumes for the prospects of West Drake Walls. The risk is small, and the chances of success are very great indeed. Operations will shortly be commenced on a most promising looking lode.

WEST GREAT WORK MINE is said to be looking remarkably well. They have resumed the sinking of the winze in the bottom of the 30 in a good course of tin, and the driving of the 40 has commenced, where they are already breaking good tinstuff. They sold last week 6½ tons of black tin, for four weeks, which left a profit of over 90l., and have broken 15 tons of good quality copper ore from the new lode in the same time.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—On a visit to these mines, I was exceedingly pleased to see the improvements that are taking place at the 60 fm. level east, on the West Maria lode; a good discovery is expected daily. The 60 fm. level on this lode is worth 4½ tons per fathom, and a further improvement is looked for; the last 20 fms. driving has been through a good course of ore. This lode at the 40 fm. level is 4½ feet wide, producing saving work for copper. There is no question, from the large quantities of muck on the back of the lodes, and the copper improving in quality as the levels are extended east, they will soon open out a large and productive mine, which in a little time must meet its own cost.

WHEAL TRANNACK.—The lode is cut in the 40 fm. level, driving west; it is 2 feet wide, with good saving work for tin throughout, and some very rich branches of tin in the lode. After persevering for a long time, the adventurers are likely to be rewarded. This mine is a little west of Trumpet Consols, which has profited nearly 1000l. this quarter.

AT GREAT RETALLACK MINE the engine was put to work on Monday last, and the operations for proving the lodes below the adit level will now be vigorously proceeded with. The adit level has been driven on No. 2 lode for upwards of 40 fms., the lode for the entire distance presenting the finest indications of a deposit of lead below.

The operations for the finding of the junction of the two Great Retallack lodes in NORTH RETALLACK MINE are progressing satisfactorily. The ground is of the most favourable character, and the agent is very sanguine of meeting with lead at the junction of the lodes.

EAST HOLYFORD MINES (Tipperary).—Owing to the apathy of the parties most concerned, the materials on these mines have been sold, under a decree from the magistrates, for wages due to the workmen; thus destroying every probable opportunity of realising anything for the outlay made, either by sale of the sett or of re-working the mines by the formation of additional shares. The lord of the soil has taken possession of the sett, which by neglect has been, to all intents and purposes, forfeited. Already applications have been made for grants to work the mines efficiently, and there will be little difficulty in obtaining capital for that purpose. Had timely and decisive measures been adopted, no doubt some benefit would have been available for the unfortunate shareholders.

Petitions for winding-up the West Rosewarne Mining Company, and the Great Wheal Fortescue Mining Company, are to be heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries at Truro on March 2. A petition for winding-up the Norwegian Copper Company (Limited) is also to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on March 2.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 1, 1867.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected.	£	s.	d.	Per ton.	£	s.	d.
Tough cake and tile	84	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	7	6
Sheeting & sheets	85	0	0	Do, to arrive	6	10	0
Boils	90	0	0	Nail rods	7	0	8
Bottoms	91	0	0	Do, in London	7	15	0
Old (Exchange)	92	0	0	Bars ditto	7	15	0
Burra Burra	83	0	0	Hoops ditto	8	15	0
Wire	per lb.	0	1	Sheets, single	9	10	0
Tubes	per lb.	0	1	Pig No. 1, in Wales	4	5	0
				Do, in London	4	5	0
				Refined metal, ditto	4	0	5
				Bars, common ditto	5	10	0
				Do, mch. Tynear Tees	6	10	0
				Do, railway, in Wales	5	5	10
				Do, Swed. in London	7	5	0
				To arrive	10	10	0
				Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	14	0
				Do, f.o.b. Tynear Tees	2	9	0
				Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2
				Railway chairs	5	10	0
				" spikes	11	0	12
				Indian Charcoal Pigs,	7	0	7
				in London p. ton.	7	0	7
				STEEL.			
				Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	0	14
				(hammered)	16	0	16
				Ditto, in faggots	16	0	17
				English, spring	19	0	23
				QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
				LEAD.			
				English Pig, com.	19	10	0
				Ditto, ordinary soft	19	10	0
				Ditto, L.B.	19	15	0
				Ditto, W.B.	19	15	0
				Ditto, sheet	20	5	0
				Ditto, red lead	21	5	0
				Ditto, white	27	0	30
				Ditto, patent shot	23	0	0
				Spanish	19	0	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—We are unable to report any improvement in the condition of the Metal Market, which still continues in anything but a satisfactory state. Although a few orders are continually coming in, so that there is not an entire stagnation in business, yet there is no appearance of animation whatever in the market, and notwithstanding the very favourable position of the money market, and the ease with which accommodation can be obtained, together with the present low prices of metals generally, there is no disposition whatever shown to enter into any speculative transactions in metals, although there are many circumstances which combine to render such transactions not merely safe, but also every probability of being eventually very remunerative. Still, with so dull a market as is now manifested, it can hardly be expected that speculators should make any movement, but as soon as matters take a more promising turn we may expect to find that they will be eager to avail themselves of the facilities offered while they have the opportunity of doing so, as it cannot be expected that prices will long remain at their present low position, any favourable reaction arising being sure very speedily to send them up, and we think there cannot be much doubt, as the season becomes more advanced, that we shall find a better feeling arising in the metal trade, and already some portions of it are looking very confidently forward to the future, and are anticipating that a considerable revival will take place during the spring.

COPPER.—The market for this metal continues very dull, and sales are of a very limited amount. Prices of English are rather easier. Banca has been sold at 83l., and Chili bars at 74l.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the improvement in the demand continues. There is a moderate influx of home orders, and the works are generally able to make rather more time. The hopes which the recent news held out that the increased tariff will not be adopted in the United States is received with satisfaction, the hostile influence of this measure having been the most discouraging feature in the prospects of the trade. In Welsh the slight movement in the trade is fully maintained, and the enquiries received from the foreign markets lead to the hope that considerable orders will be placed during the spring months. Several cargoes have been cleared out for the United States, and if the new Tariff Bill is withdrawn there is every probability that American requirements will be still further increased; but should the proposed additional duties be imposed, there is no doubt that a serious check will be given to the demand from that country. Several continental contracts for rails are expected to be shortly placed, and the Indian railway companies are already in the market for supplies of iron, and as the year advances they are likely to be larger customers. Home business remains without any material change, but there are indications that buyers who have been withholding their specifications, owing to want of funds, will shortly be in a position to enter into transactions. In Swedish iron the demand still continues good, and prices are a little firmer. In Scotch pig-iron very little business is doing for speculation, but for shipment and consumption a fair amount is taking place; the price has rather improved towards the close of the week, the last price received from Glasgow being 54s. cash.

LEAD.—A fair enquiry exists, and prices are still well maintained.

TIN.—The demand for English still continues only limited. In foreign very little business doing, and sales are both small and very unfrequent. Straits is now quoted at 84l. 10s. cash. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants on Feb. 28 was 113,966 slabs, against 76,950 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals towards next sale 85,764 slabs, against 144,948 slabs same time last year. The next public sale in Holland is fixed for March 28, when 70,000 slabs will be brought forward. There will be no other sale until September.

SPELTER.—The market has become decidedly firmer, business having been done on the spot at 21l. 12s. 6d., and for future delivery at 21l. 12s. 6d. to 21l. 15s.

TIN-PLATES.—The works are fairly employed, and for charcoal-plates there is a tolerably good sale.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remain without change.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 1.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—Prices firm, market fair, enquiries promising, pigs moving, bars better, plates still quiet, general condition of trade improving.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET occupied the attention of the dealers for some time this week, yet a very large amount of business has also been transacted in different mines, and particularly so in the Prince of Wales, which seems at last to be generally considered an established mine; indeed, there can be little doubt that no such discovery has been made in Cornwall since the time of East Caradon or Devon Great Consols; and the mine has been not only a great coup for the principal dealers in the market, but also of great benefit to the public, who invested in it at 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per share, and still hold very largely. That something of this sort was wanted to encourage legitimate mining everyone must allow, and it is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the public as well as of the present shareholders, that the mine may continue to open out as it is now doing. East Caradon shares rose in a short time from almost nothing to 300,000l. in market value, but comparatively it benefited only a few lucky holders. The Prince of Wales at present price stands at 30,000l.; and, as the shares are more widely distributed, the great rise which must take place as the mine progresses will be of more wide-spread benefit to the mining interest. Great Retallack shares have also been largely dealt in, and have now risen from 2s. 6d. to 3l. 10s., in anticipation of getting a course of lead in the next level, which will be seen in about six weeks' time. The shares leave off 3½ to 3¾. West Chiverton, 59 to 61; at the meeting, held on Feb. 21, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 15,765l. 14s. 3d., after charging 4937l. 15s. for re-grant of western ground, and, after payment of dividend of 6000l., a balance is carried to credit of next account. The report states that the large deposit of lead from which the present profits are being made lasted for 170 fms. long in the 80. At this point an uncongenial channel of ground was driven through for 30 fms., when, in cross-cutting north, a lode 11 ft. wide, worth 80l. per fathom was discovered, with indications warranting the strongest expectations of permanency, and this has considerably enhanced the value of the mine. Chiverton Moor, 7½ to 7¾; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made, the accounts showing 3757l. 7s. 10d. in favour of the company. The lead sold realised 898l. 8s. The report is of a very satisfactory character, and the mine, which adjoins West Chiverton, bids fair to become valuable. Chiverton Mine, 7 to 7½; at the meeting the call was 2s. 6d. per share. The accounts showed 4977l. 11s. 5d. in hand. The lead sold in the quarter was 10687l. 15s., and the returns for the next quarter will be increased. Clifford Amalgamated, 6½ to 7; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 9¾; Drake Walls, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; East Basset, 20 to 22½. Prince of Wales rose to 57s. 6d., 60s., but leave off 52s. 6d. to 55s. The 55 east is worth 25l. per fm.; the 55 west, 60l. per fm.; the 45 east, 40l. per fm.; the 45 west, 10l.; the winze below the 45, 40l.; the stope in back of the 20, 20l. The ore sold last week, 99 tons (not 75, as stated in Ticketing List), realised over 8l. per ton all round, including carriage; and in March the agent hopes to sample at least 1000l. worth, which will leave a good profit. East Caradon, 5 to 5½. Wheal Buller, 23 to 25; the 80 east is worth 20l. per fm.; the stope in back of this level is worth 20l. per fm.; the winze, 30l. per fm. On Friday last, 21 pitches were set, to 61 men, at an average tribute of 10s. 9d. in 17. East Carn Brea, 3 to 3½; East Lovell, 9½ to 10; East Russell, 3 to 3½; East Wheal Grenville, 2 to 2½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 5 to 6; Great North Downs, 4½ to 4¾; Great Wheal Vor, 16 to 17. Marke Valley, 4 to 4½; the 112 east, on Marke's lode, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; on Rosedown lode the ends are producing 1½ ton per fm. New Seton, 35 to 40. North Crofty have advanced from 4½, 5, to 5½, 5¾; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2¾; Providence Mines, 25 to 27; Redmoor, 9s. to 11s.; South Grenville, 7s. to 8s.; Tincroft, 12 to 13; West Caradon, 10½ to 11½, call paid; West Seton, 13½ to 13¾. Great Laxey, 15 to 16; the accounts issued preparatory to the meeting, and which extend from July 6, 1866 to Jan 5, 1867, show costs for six months 18,389l. 4s. 1d. returns for same period 28,702l. 9d. 11d.; profit, 10,313l. 5s. 10d.; with stock of ores on hand at that time of 5283l. 4s. The general statement shows assets over liabilities of 23,812l. 1s. 9d. West Drake Walls have been very flat at 4s., but leave off at 6s. to 8s. Wheal Crebor, 9s. to 11s.; Wheal Seton, 10s. to 110. East Bottle Hill, 4 to 4½; the wheel, we are informed, will shortly be at work, and good returns of tin and copper made. Prosper United, 3½ to 4; at the meeting a dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been inanimate, the exceptions have been in Prince of Wales shares, and there have been transactions in West Chiverton, St. John del Rey, and Chontales. Chiverton Moor shares, after falling to 7s. sellers (call paid), close 7½, buyers. Great Wheal Vor shares are, at the close, enquired for at about 16; Great Laxey shares are quiet, at 15½ to 16. Prince of Wales shares have risen steadily, from 35s. to 55s. The report from the mine is highly favourable: from 69 fathoms of ground opened up there has been sold, sampled, and now at surface, ore representing a money value of about 26600l.; the 55 west is valued by an independent agent at upwards of 70l. per fathom; there has been no such discovery in Cornwall for many years. West Chiverton is looking better than at any former period. Westminister, 5 to 5½; Chontales, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 52 to 54; Pestarena, 4 to 4½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2¾.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Business generally continues exceedingly dull, chiefly in consequence of unfavourable reports from the London Stock Exchange, and our mining shares have at length succumbed to the general tendency to depression, excepting, however, the Wicklow Copper Mining Company's shares, which, with but one exception of a fall of only 2s. 6d. per share, have been exceedingly steady at last week's price of 24l. 7s. 6d. (2l. 10s. paid), and are still in demand at that quotation. The unfavourable state of the copper market has affected the shares of the Mining Company of Ireland the more seriously as their principal mines, the Knockmahon, are very extensive, and large producers of that ore. They have, consequently, further receded, and have just been done at 16l. 17s. 6d., being a fall from last week of 12s. per share (7l. paid). Connorees, producing sulphur as well as copper, remained steady at our last quotation of 16s., sellers prevailing. Carysfort are heavy at 5s. per share, and General Mining Company for Ireland, and other shares, are neglected.

By this article, in the Journal of Feb. 9, we referred to certain comparisons we had previously made between Irish and Cornish mines, and at the same time gave a summary of the produce from the few Irish mines which sold their copper ores by means of the Swansea Ticketings. In continuation of what we said on this subject in the Journals of Feb. 2 and 9, our readers should refer back to our quarterly reports of the Swansea and Cornish Ticketings of last year. From these they will see that 120 Cornish and Devonshire mines, the highest number which made their appearance in any one quarter (ending March) at the Truro Ticketing, or 109 mines, the average number of mines thus represented during the four quarters of 1866, and including the far-famed and gigantic Devon Great Consols Mines, with their sales of a total of 22,571 tons, which realised 98,144l. 11s. 1d., have produced in the aggregate 137,121 tons, which brought the sum of 582,510l. 10s. 6d. On the other hand, they will also find data to prove that only five of our mines, and which do not include two of our most important producers—the extensive Knockmahon (county of Wexford) and Ballymurtagh (county of Wicklow) Mines, gave a total of 5750 tons, which sold for the sum of 40,423l. 4s. 6d. From the foregoing figures it is to be calculated that the 109 Cornish and Devonshire mines (including, as said before, the Devon Great Consols, with 22,571 tons, value 98,144l. 11s.) have sold on an average 1267 tons each, for about 5435l. 17s. 6d., while the Irish mines averaged 1150 tons, realising 8084l. 13s. A little closer calculation will show that the Cornish copper ores sold during last year have brought only about 4l. 4s. 11d. per ton, while the cash produce of Irish ores has been 7l. 0s. 7½d. per ton, giving a difference in favour of Irish mines of 2l. 15s. 7½d. per ton—an ample amount to leave large profits, even at the present depressed market value of copper, although but few Cornish mines, unfortunately, can afford to raise their ores, with their additional disadvantage of higher wages in almost every department.

An earnest movement is on foot to erect alkali works on the Murrough, near the town of Wicklow, and the Earl Fitzwilliam, by the deservedly highly respected agent, the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, had the courtesy to take the opinion of his tenants, and near Wicklow, on the advisability of having such works introduced into the neighbourhood. The inhabitants, at a meeting held on Wednesday last, in the Court House of Wicklow, were represented to the number of upwards of 200, and unanimously resolved "That this meeting is of opinion that Earl Fitzwilliam will best advance the interests of the inhabitants of Wicklow by granting the lease of the site requested for the alkali works." At present the copper pyrites and simple sulphur ores are in great part sent to England. During the last quarter, it is stated, about 3500 tons of such ores, the produce of the Vale of Joyce, have been thus exported.

The DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY (Canada) has issued a circular through its general manager, Mr. J. M. Winchell, for the issue of the remaining 140,000 guaranteed stock, completing the issue of 250,000, such guaranteed stock being accompanied by a large donation of common stock. The precise terms of the issue will be best understood from the circular, which is advertised in this day's Journal. The mines of the De Lery Gold Mining Company have been known for over 20 years, and it is remarked that their acknowledged richness makes their subsequent neglect one of the curiosities of our enterprising age. The very richness of the quartz rock seemed hardly to be suspected until within about a year ago, when shafts were first sunk on the ledges. Enough of these have already been prospected by the company to show that they are in no way inferior in value to those of California and Australia at the same point of development, and Mr. Winchell believes the Nova Scotia mines to be far inferior to their own in every respect. Referring to the properties of this company, the Quebec Morning Chronicle (Feb. 6) says—"We had the pleasure yesterday of examining a magnificent gold nugget, weighing 45 ozs. 12 dwts., found in a mine on the Gilbert River, on Dec. 19, by Messrs. A. and R. Macdonald, J. McLeod, and J. McCrae. The

nugget is really a fine one, and well worthy of purchase by the Canadian Government for the Paris Exhibition."

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 2158 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,777 4s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 108 1/2 lbs.; average produce, 7 1/2; average price per ton, 5 1/2; quantity of fine copper, 162 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Jan. 24.....	1873	104 1/2	8 1/2	4 7 0	14 4d.	271 13 0
" 31.....	2961	112 8 0	6 1/2	4 7 0	13 9 1/2	68 19 0
Feb. 7.....	1715	116 2 0	6 1/2	4 10 6	14 8	72 5 0
" 21.....	2167	108 15 0	7 1/2	5 9 0	14 8 1/2	72 5 0
" 28.....	2158	108 15 0	7 1/2	5 9 0	14 8 1/2	72 5 0

Compared with last week's sale, the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been a slight advance.

The following dividends were declared during February:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
West Chiverton.....	£2 0 0	£6900 0 0
Herodfoot.....	1 0 0	1536 0 0
Prosper United.....	0 5 0	1200 0 0
Wheal Basset.....	3 10 0	1386 0 0
Dolcoath.....	3 0 0	1047 0 0
West Wheal Seton.....	2 10 0	1000 0 0
Providence.....	0 9 0	429 10 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).....	0 9 0	1000 0 0
English and Australian.....	0 1 0	1000 0 0
Total.....		£14,258 10 0

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed credit balance of 616 2s. 7d. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared, and 56 1/2 s. 7d. carried forward. The agents' report of the state of the mine is very satisfactory. They only wait an improved price for tin to give large dividends.

At Prosper United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Kilner in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1986 17s. 6d., and adding the calls in arrears 56 1/2 s. 7d. the balance would be 2043 15s. In addition to the calls there had been sold (but not credited) 1387 1/2 worth of copper ore, and which there had been sampled; and there was sufficient tinstuff raised to produce 400 tons of tin, the value of which had not been estimated. A dividend of 1500 1/2 (5s. per share) was declared. Details in another column.

At Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 19, the accounts for Sept. Oct. Nov., and Dec. showed a debit balance of 813 11s. 11d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. P. Puckey, C. Merrett, and G. Job say—"According to our present prospects we shall raise from 50 to 60 tons of copper ore per month (say worth 4 1/2 s. per ton), besides a little stamp ore and slimes."

At Spearhead Consols Mine meeting, on Feb. 19, the accounts showed a credit balance of 52 17s. 3d. The pursuer's salary was fixed at three guineas per month, and the committee to receive ten guineas for their services in purchasing the mine and in superintending its working to the present time. Capt. John Wallis was appointed the agent, at a salary of five guineas per month. Capt. John Wallis says—"We have 11 pitches working on tribute, varying from 13s. 6d. to 11s. 11d. About 30 men are being employed on tub and tribute."

At Harwood Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 195 19s. 4d.; and ore on the floors, &c., 29 tons. Capt. Race, who was present, stated that the prospects of the mine were never so good.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Nicholson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 60 1/2. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Royal Copper Mines of Coburn (adjoined special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Henry R. Grenfell, M.P., in the chair), the directors recommended that a special meeting should be convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of winding-up. Details elsewhere.

At the New Mansfield Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Sir Charles Bright, M.P., in the chair), it was resolved to issue the unalloyed shares in order to provide the capital necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Messrs. Ziervogel for the bringing of the mine into a permanently remunerative condition. Details in another column.

At the Wallachian Petroleum Company's meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. S. Trower in the chair) the report and accounts, to Dec. 31, 1866, were submitted, accompanied by a special report by Mr. A. Beattie, the auditor, to the effect that the books of the company clearly showed a considerable loss on the result of the year's transactions, leaving it to the directors to explain the cause. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, &c., briefly sketched the original objects of the company, the modifications since made, and the causes of delay in arriving at a profitable condition. The question of the recent legal proceedings between Dr. Paul and the company were discussed, as also several matters bearing on the accounts and the company's prospects. After several questions by shareholders, and replies by directors, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, and that a committee of five shareholders—viz., Messrs. Charles Beattie, Pettit, Rolis, and Rew—be appointed to consider the company's position, and enter into its details, with the view of submitting to the shareholders at the adjourned meeting a full report.

At the South Wales Colliery Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. L. Heyworth in the chair), the report of the directors was unanimously adopted, with the exception of that paragraph which referred to the dividend. The Chairman stated that the directors were desirous of leaving the question of dividend entirely in the hands of the shareholders, and it was agreed that no dividend should be declared. A lengthened discussion took place upon the question of the re-election of the retiring directors, which resulted in their re-election. Details will appear next week.

At the Elbe Colliery Company meeting the directors called attention to the satisfactory increase in the working of the colliery, and the following return, showing the sales for the last two years:—1864-5, the quantity of coal sold was 42,377 tons, worth 52 1/2 s. 6d.; 1865-6, the quantity of coal sold was 60,235 tons, worth 82 38 1/2 s. 6d.; making an increase on last year of 18,008 tons, worth 30,209 s. 6d., and they also anticipate that the long-expected reduction in freight on the railways to Berlin will very soon be made, and the sales of coals thereby much increased. The colliery and works are all in good order, except the pumping-shaft, and which, to meet the increasing demand for coal, must be enlarged and repaired, to enable its use also as a drawing-shaft. The cost will be about 8000.

At Gray's Chalk Quarries Company annual meeting the directors' report stated that the works continue in satisfactory order, but they have deemed it advisable to form a reserve fund, to meet any possible depreciation, and have carried 1220 1/2 this year to the credit of this fund. A dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and 2528 1/2 to be carried to the next account.

The directors of Halcomb and Co., Sack Contractors (Limited), have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

At the Gas Products Utilising Company (Limited) meeting the directors' report was adopted, and the usual dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, declared, the amount of the undivided profits being 5646 12s. 6d.

At the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. Grant, M.P., in the chair), the Chairman stated that disappointment was experienced in the sale of the first contractor, who purchased La Joliette estate, because it had interfered with the improvement of the Catalaun estate, but the time had not been wasted. The moment that the decree was granted enabling the company to raise Port St. Nicholas, and construct the port of the Catalauns, the price of land would rise, and it was not a question of getting 2 or 3 per cent. additional dividend, but actually of doubling their capital; from this a rise in the value of land in the neighbourhood of at least 100 per cent. was anticipated. It was mentioned that the person who issued the circular recommending subscriptions to raise the payment of calls—Mr. Magee—was not a shareholder. The reception and adoption of the report being proposed, an amendment (seconded by the Chairman to prevent its falling through) was moved, but supported only by two, and, after the Chairman's explanation, the original motion was unanimously carried.

At Coed Madog Slate Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the accounts to Dec. 31 will be submitted, showing cash at bankers, 8 1/2 s. 11d.; and sales on hand, 365 1/2 s. 10s. 11d. The debts and liabilities amount to 1332 1/2 s. 1d. Mr. Thomas White reports that during the year ending Aug. 31 last 342 tons more slates were raised, realising 87 1/2 s. 5d. more upon sale, showing an increased value of 1s. 4 1/2 d. per ton. An extraordinary meeting, to be held immediately after, it will be proposed "That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of 20,000 1/2, by the creation of 5000 additional shares of 4s. each, and that the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to issue such 5000 additional shares, upon such terms as they may think advisable."

The Queen's Hotel, at Aberystwith, and the Devil's Bridge Hotel (formerly belonging to the Harod Hotel Company, Limited), which collapsed on its own petition, under the pressure of the panic, and went into voluntary liquidation, has been purchased from the liquidator entire as a going concern by a new company (consisting in the main of the same parties, who have subscribed extra capital), and registered as the Mid-Wales Hotel Company (Limited). Four of the old directors, with Mr. William Tipping, of Brasted Park (Director of the London and North-Western Railway), will form the new board of directors, Mr. Balcombe retaining his seat as managing director. The special meeting to confirm the necessary resolutions was held yesterday (Friday) at the Victoria Hotel, Euston-square. In the interval of the collapse and the reconstruction the Queen's Hotel has been finished by means of capital found by the old directors. It is now in complete and decorative order, and its accommodation exceeds one hundred beds-rooms.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been much below the usual average. The following quotations were 15 1/2, 15 1/2, 15 1/2; West Basset, 1 to 1; West Chiverton, 62, 59 1/2, 60; East Gell, 9 1/2; East Wheel Russell, 3 1/2, 3 1/2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1 1/2; Port Phillip, 1 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 2 1/2; Don Pedro North del Rey, 5 1/2 prem.; United Mexican, 2 1/2 7-16, 2 1/2 3, 2 1/2; St. John del Rey, 5 1/2; Anglo-Brazilian, 9-16; Postarena, 1 1/2.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (under date March 1) write—"This metal has gone very flat, the continued absence of business being more sensibly felt this week than hitherto. We, therefore, quote prices for all kinds of English rather lower.

Fine copper is held nominally at last week's rates, with one or two transactions reported at a reduction. A cargo of ore is said to have been done at 14s. 6d. per unit. Chilli bars show signs of weakness, upwards of 200 tons have changed hands at 7 1/2, but this price cannot now be obtained for any important parcels. The mail just received advises shipments of 1040 tons of bars, and 875 tons of copper in ores and regulus for England. Besides this, 400 tons of copper in ore and regulus is advised for the United States, and 135 tons of bars for France, making the total shipments for the fortnight ending Jan. 16, 1867, 2450 tons—a very large shipment, especially taken in conjunction with the small demand.

THE IRON TRADE.—Messrs. Shaw and Thomson (Feb. 15) say—"We have to report a continuance of the improved state of the trade which it has been our pleasure to place before you since the beginning of the year. Decidedly more orders have been given out for all descriptions of iron, and especially for rails, during the past fortnight. The demand for shipbuilding iron is limited, and this is the most discouraging portion of the trade; nevertheless, more orders for ships have been placed, and shipbuilders on the Clyde and elsewhere have more expectation of an early revival of their trade. A movement for a further reduction of wages is in contemplation, and we have no doubt this can be carried out. The low prices of iron now ruling warrant a much heavier reduction than is likely to be proposed."

TO QUARRYMEN.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a QUARRY FOREMAN, who practically understands RAISING STONE by the most improved method of BLASTING.—Apply, by letter only, stating qualification, to "J. F.," 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C.

TO LEAD SMELTERS AND SILVER REFINERS.—WANTED, a MAN who THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS THE PROCESS OF CRYSTALLISING and REFINING SILVER-LEAD ORES. Good character indispensable.—Apply, by letter only, to Messrs. WESTON and COLLINGBORN, 18, Peter-street, Bristol.

A YOUNG GERMAN, well versed in the ASSAYING by the wet process of COPPER ORES, both poor and argentiferous, WANTS a SITUATION.—Proposals, post paid, to be addressed, to "C. P.," Poste restante, Reichenberg, Bohemia.

CHINA-CLAY.—The ADVERTISER has a first-rate bed of CHINA-CLAY, which he is ANXIOUS to WORK, and would ADMIT a CAPITALIST as a PARTNER, who has £2000 at command. The profits would be at least 20 per cent. per annum.—Apply, in the first instance, to "Combienses," Post-office, Fernan Port, near Truro.

WANTED, CARBONATE OF BARYTES, and SULPHATE. State price per ton.—Address, "A. Z.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who has had considerable experience in MINING, ORE DRESSING, &c., and has a thorough knowledge of ASSAYING LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, GOLD, &c., a SITUATION as MANAGER, SUB-MANAGER, or otherwise.—For references and further particulars, address, "D. D.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, A RE-ENGAGEMENT as COLLIERY MANAGER.—Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to go abroad.—Apply to "H. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISPOSE OF HIS INTEREST, as lessee, in certain MINING PROPERTY, containing HEMATITE IRON ORE of the finest quality, or he would NEGOTIATE with any party who is in a position to FORM a COMPANY.—Address, "Engineer," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE OF PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A PARTY having a LEASE OF MINING PROPERTY, containing SILVER-LEAD, is DESIROUS OF MEETING with the CO-OPERATION of a GENTLEMAN who will WORK the same.—Address, "Lead," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

HALKYN MOUNTAIN—THE MILLERS' MINE.—A NUMBER of SHARES in the above very promising MINE, having a large extent of land, and six shafts on the same vein, TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY. No need of steam-engine for killing water.—For particulars, apply to "X. Y.," Post Office, Flint.

WHEAL BASSET CONSOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWO HUNDRED SHARES in this MINE.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, the LEASE OF A VALUABLE COPPER SETT; 23 per cent. copper; near the shipping port.—Address, "Coburn," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY.—FOR SALE, a SLATE QUARRY, now in work on a small scale. The quality is very good, and the property FREEHOLD.—Address, "W.," MINING JOURNAL office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, of 100-horse power, in good order. State quantity of coals consumed, length of time in use, general condition, and also lowest cash price.—Address, "P. P. and Co.," 9, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, cheap, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14 horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proved and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

SLATE QUARRY REPORTS.—JOHN BOWER, D.C.L. Oxon, Barrister-at-law, who has been for nine years Manager and Director of the Snowdon Slate Quarries Company (Limited), is PREPARED TO INSPECT and REPORT on any QUARRY or SLATE VEIN in NORTH WALES, and his REPORT would include every fact FAVOURABLE or UNFAVOURABLE. Address, Gylidyr View, Llanberis.

CAPT. S. MICHELL, of NEW TRELEIGH MINE, REDRUTH, has PROCURED SEVERAL MINING SETTS, TWO of which are situated in the neighbourhood of the CHIVERTON MINES, and are traversed by several large SILVER-LEAD LODES peculiar to that district; and one in ILLOGAN, containing fine lodes, all of which are productive in COPPER, BLENDE, MUNDIC and LEAD. Also, a MUNDIC SETT, that he can safely recommend. Capt. S. MICHELL will not object to negotiate with any respectable party with a view to DISPOSING OF or WORKING these VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C. DEALS in ALL KINDS of bona fide STOCKS and SHARES, and BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close prices. Recommends the purchase of Don Pedro North del Rey, Anglo-Brazilian, East Caradon, South Crofty, West Frances, West Tolgus, East Gannislake, Chiverton Moor, Camborne Vein, Emily Henrietta, and Westminster. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. Mr. G. D. SANDY'S Circular for the present month, is now ready, and should be perused by all interested in mining enterprise. Grats, post free. Correct Daily Price List may be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM AND CO., No. 37, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (and at ST. ALBANS).

TRANSACT BUSINESS in every description of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES, at close market prices. FOR SALE:—50 Frontino and Bolivia, 75 Prince of Wales, 10 North Roskear, 20 Bryn Gwlog, 10 Wheal Vor, 20 East Russell, 100 New Quebrada. BUYERS of Wharfing and West Caradon.

JAMES SCOTT and CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for cash or the bi-monthly settlement. References given to any town in the United Kingdom. JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following MINE SHARES:—East and West Caradon, East Lovell, East Wheal Russell, North Crofty, Frank Mills, Drake Walls, Prosper United, Prince of Wales, Great South Tolgus, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia.

SHAREHOLDERS in PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT and CO., 75, LOMBARD STREET, CITY, and No. 20, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, mining, and other miscellaneous securities bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND SHAREDEALERS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:—40 Great East Lovell. 25 North Downs. 20 North Dolcoath. 40 New Birch Tor and 20 Silver Brook. 40 Great Mona. 30 Cashwell. J. TAYLOR and Co. recommend the immediate purchase of Great Mona shares, which are a decided bargain, and must soon command a good premium.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MATTHEW GREENE is always prepared to deal at close market prices in all classes of Stock Exchange securities and mining shares. MATTHEW GREENE can recommend two mines for a safe rise. Bankers: Messrs. Ransomes, Bouverie, Pall Mall, and Imperial Bank, City. A daily list of closing prices post free on application.

WILLIAM MICHELL has FOR SALE FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the SHARE PURCHASE AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), fully paid, and no further liability. A safe investment. EAST GRENVILLE.—"W. G.," 1. Another 5s. call. The return of copper and tin amounts to about £500 for three months.—2. The meeting of Wheal Grenville will be held on March 5, when you may expect the call to be a "rasper." EAST RUSSELL.—These shares should be purchased without delay. A fine course of ore has been cut in the 140 fathom level, and in all probability another will soon be cut on the north lode, which is 24 feet wide. The price of these shares at one time reached £31, and may do so again. BRYN GWLOG.—There is another improvement in this mine. In cutting north in the bottom of one of the old winzes a fine lode of ore has been cut into, which is likely to add considerably to the reserves and their future returns. 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Can recommend two good mines for investment.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINR and SHAREDEALERS, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (SOUTH AMERICAN) GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—At Guildhall, yesterday, a summons was taken out against this company by Mr. Josiah Harris, for refusing inspection of the register of members of the company. Mr. Pulbrook was attorney for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mullens (solicitor to the Bankers' Protection Society) represented the company. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Harris had obtained a list of the names of the shareholders, with their addresses, and went to the offices, New Broad-street, for the purpose of inspecting the register. The hours of 11 to 1 had been appointed for the daily inspection by those who wished it, but Mr. Harris called after those hours, although he was aware of the regulations laid down by the Gyllis district; and he should have no hesitation in dismissing the summons, with costs, on the ground of its evidently being a vexatious application.—A Shareholder in Court stated that he held upwards of 1000 shares in the company, and there was no doubt that the summons was an arranged affair, and a conspiracy to injure the company.—The summons was, therefore, dismissed, with costs.

THE MARAZION DISTRICT.—At Prosper United meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1986 17s. 6d., and a dividend of 5s. per share was declared. It was mentioned that 1387 1/2 worth of copper ore has been sold, but not included in the present accounts, apart from 400 tons which have been sampled, and tinstuff sufficient to return 40 tons of tin. The reserves in the mine are estimated to be worth from 12,000 1/2 to 15,000 1/2. This is good news for the Gyllis district; and we may hope ere long to hear of the resuscitation of several mines in that locality, which were all but paying their way when abandoned; but the lords must make concessions on their dues, and more powerful machinery will be necessary.—West Briton.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE at the SILVER WORKS at SWANSEA.—We regret to learn that the silver works belonging to Messrs. Vivian and Son, and also the works belonging to Messrs. Dillwyn and Co., are now stopped. The reason of this is that it is found cheaper to smelt the silver ore before bringing it to this country.—Cambria Daily Leader.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Feb. 22—	Great Laxey.....	100	£22 16 0	A. Eytan.
" 25—	East Loggias.....	50	12 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
" 26—	Chontales.....	70	12 6 0	A. Eytan.
" 27—	Cwmystwith.....	70	12 6 0	Runcorn Company.
" 28—	Frank Mills.....	35	16 0 0	R. Mitchell & Son.
" 29—	ditto.....	55	13 8 6	ditto
" 30—	Minera Boundary, &c.....	30	13 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
" 31—	ditto.....	4	6 5 3	J. Hughes.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 28—	Trelogan.....	100	£4 0 0	Kerick & Son.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.
Feb. 28—	Pedra-an-drea ..	6 11 1 16	—	£ 332 8 7

COPPER AND COPPER ORES sold at LIVERPOOL, from February 14 to February 28.

The Copper Market forms no exception to the general depression which exists. In spite of the low rate of money trade seems quite out of joint, and want of activity is the general complaint. The demand for English copper is very dull, and the quotations for foreign are lower. Ore and regulus, from their scarcity, are comparatively firm, and the standard at the last Cornish sale was fully maintained. Quotations are 7 1/2 for Chilli bars, 8 1/2 and 8 1/2 for Ingots, 15s. for ore and regulus, and 16s. to 16s. 3d. for Barilla. Sales since last have been:—Mine or ship. Tons. Price. Bars—Colony..... 135 .. £75 0 0 Ore—Second hands .. 530 .. 0 15 3 Reg.—Glendal..... 700 .. 0 15 3 Reg.—Second hands .. 200 .. 0 15 3 Bars—Santa Rosa .. 54 .. 74 0 0 The arrivals have been—at Liverpool, 140 tons bars, ex Hertfordshire; 680 tons regulus and 135 tons bars. At Swansea—none.

Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are—				
	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.
Liverpool.....	1078	3170	2562	615
Swansea.....	4821	4468	218	—

COPPER ORES. Sampled Feb. 13, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
South Caradon.....	106	£7 14 0	West Damsel.....	24	£4 1 0
ditto.....	99	7 15 0	Hallenbeagle.....	64	4 6 6
ditto.....	75	4 12 6	ditto.....	49	4 6 6
ditto.....	55	5 17 6	ditto.....	40	4 10 0
ditto.....	54	16 4 6	ditto.....	35	0 19 0
ditto.....	53	10 1 6	ditto.....	25	4 10 6
ditto.....	41	14 5 6	Phoenix.....	89	3 10 6
Clifford Amalgam.....	101	14 14 6	ditto.....	78	3 10 6
ditto.....	86	3 8 0	ditto.....	22	9 3 6
ditto.....	77	2 15 0	Great North Downs.....	82	6 15 6
ditto.....	59	4 12 6	ditto.....	73	3 15 0
ditto.....	45	7 0 0	Peock Regulus.....	114	5 15 0
ditto.....	28	4 12 6	Fowey Consols.....	64	4 13 6
ditto.....	24	8 5 6	ditto.....	48	5 7 0
West Damsel.....	59	5 19 0	Wheal Polmar.....	54	4 18 6
ditto.....	38	1 1	ditto.....	47	5 1 6
ditto.....	49	4 1 6	New Treleigh.....	40	3 7 0
ditto.....	43	4 1 6	Grambler & St. Aubyn.....	22	4 5 0
ditto.....	36	3 19 6	Pembroke.....	4	1 1 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
South Caradon ..	514	£4705	6	6	Peock Regulus ..	114	£	655	10
Clifford Amalgam.....	423	1724	6	6	Fowey Consols ..	112		556	0
West Damsel	271	1035	5	0	Wheal Polmarc ..	101		504	9
Hallenbame	213	744	14	0	New Treleigh	40		134	0
Phoenix	189	790	10	6	Gramb. & St. Aub. ..	22		95	10
Great No. Downs. 185	829	6	0		Pembroke	4		4	6

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when property conducted in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also take pleasure in giving their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

"BRASS."—The first public sale of copper ore in England was in 1729, when 2215 tons were sold for the year, or less than now sold almost weekly. Twelve years before this, in 1717, money was first coined from English copper to the extent of 700 tons, and the Government paid 147. per ton for it.

"IGNOTUS."—"Killas" is clay-slate. No rule can be laid down, for in some mines the ore, "makes"—that is, is found deposited—in killas, and the vein becomes impoverished directly it touches the granite. In others the ore is rich in granite, and poor in the killas. The junction of killas and granite has generally been considered the best spot for mineral. The geological formation of the Prince of Wales set is considered very favourable.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The sanding was 99 tons, and not 75 as computed and originally intended. The first parcel, 22 tons, brought 8s. 5s. per ton, and 47 tons 7s. 8s.; total, with the carriage of 5s. per ton added, over 800l., or 100l. more than estimated at the meeting.

"X. Y. Z."—We think well of 1, 4, 5, 6. Sell the others.

"J. B." (Dublin).—We have no doubt that when Prince of Wales shares shall reach 5l. the public will rush in and buy, though the sensible part of it will follow the example of our correspondent, and pick up all their can at once. No one can read this week's report without arriving at the conclusion that no discovery like it has been made in Cornwall for many years. We have no fear about the mine in any way ourselves. The old cry, that it is "too rich to last," will be sure to be made, but we do not regard it. The same thing was said of Devon Consols, and prevented many people buying at 100l. per share, though they soon afterwards rose to 800l. per share, and to those who say it of Prince of Wales we would remark that at *Highton*, the adjoining mine, there is now a course of ore worth 100l. per ton, and 130 *fms.* deep. The Prince of Wales is only 55 *fms.* deep, and it will take many years to get to the 130. The cost of working is about 200l. per month, and 100 tons of ore a month (and we shall do more than this from the present level) as rich as the last sale would, therefore, produce a profit of 500l. a month, or 6000l. a year, which, on 2l. per share, would be over 20 per cent. But the mine, if it continues as rich as to the next level, will do more than double this, and we see no reason why good dividends should not be commenced before the year is out. On Feb. 9 we mentioned, in this place, that after driving the 45 east a few feet a bar of peach came in, and reduced the value of the lode, but when it had been cut through the lode was richer than ever, and the same thing, we added, might happen at the 55. This is now the case, and the lode worth 25l. per fathom, and may for a time become of less value.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENTS, REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MR. MICHAEL HENRY,
Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Author of the "Inventors' Almanac,"
PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
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Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: Consolidated Bank, and Metropolitan Bank (Limited).

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—MR. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors"

for the present month contains a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies, showing the depreciation in value during the last twelve months; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies up to Tuesday, the 12th instant. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; Investments—Domestic and Foreign; Gold and Silver Mines; with special observations on Frinton and Bolivia, and Chontales Gold Mines; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellaneous Companies.
224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Feb., 1867.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for sale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN HOSKING, MINING ENGINEER,

(Late of Ashburton, Devon).
MR. HOSKING, having had 20 years' practical experience, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS MINE SURVEYOR, VALUER OF MINING MACHINERY, or to INSPECT any MINING PROPERTY, either at home or abroad. Terms on application.—14, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

JOHN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH,

CORNWALL, CALL the ATTENTION OF COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, and WATERWORKS COMPANIES to the present favourable opportunities for the purchase of almost every description of CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, at low rates. Plans, estimates, valuations, removal, &c., of every description of mining machinery undertaken.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS.

Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.
Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 25, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MR. W. HANNA M. MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,

INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and 49, STRAND, LONDON, W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO QUARRY INVESTORS.—MR. JOSEPH KELLOW,

SLATE QUARRY INSPECTOR AND PRACTICAL ENGINEER (twenty-five years of practical experience), takes this opportunity of informing his friends and public companies generally, that he has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Nantlle Vale, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, to TREMADOC, in the same county. All orders will receive prompt attention. Private shareholders advised. Terms reasonable.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ENHARDT'S BLASTING POWDER.—"R. H. F." (Dolgelly).—This powder has been already satisfactorily tested in America, and an account of the results obtained was published in the Journal of Jan. 26 in the letter of a correspondent, who witnessed the trials at Hoosac Tunnel. The powder is favourably received in America, nitrocellulose alone competing successfully with it.

CRADDOCK MOOR MINE MANAGEMENT.—I endeavoured through the medium of the Journal, on Nov. 2 last, to draw the attention of my fellow-shareholders to the manner in which the operations at this mine have been carried on for several years past, and had hoped some of the distant holders would have availed themselves of the opportunity of being present at the last meeting, on Jan. 10, the more especially as it was held on the mine: they would then have had an insight into the position of affairs as they really stand, both in a financial and practical point of view. This meeting, being precisely similar to those originally held at the purser's offices, was only attended by a few local, and mostly practical, shareholders, and was of a very unsatisfactory character; these local holders generally attend, and are the parties aggrieved with the present system of management, well knowing the true merits of the mine. As the next meeting is fast approaching, I really hope that some of the distant shareholders, for their own interest, will embrace the opportunity of being in attendance, when they will be able to form some idea of the actual position of the mine as at present conducted, and what measures should be devised towards the future and more energetic development of this valuable property.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Liskeard*, Feb. 27.

PURCHASERS OF COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD.—"J. R." (Hamburg).—A complete list was published in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* of May 12, 1866.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

Received—"Fair Play"—"Justice"—"J. G."—"Cliveley"—"Old Drake"—"Coal"—"Not Ambitious."

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 1867.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

The reply of the Inspectors to Mr. Secretary WALPOLE'S enquiry as to "whether additional means might not at once be devised for preventing, if possible, the recurrence, or at all events diminishing the risk, of such and the like accidents (alluding to the Oaks and Talk-o'-th'-Hill explosions) in future" is, on the whole, satisfactory, and many of the suggestions made are doubtless worthy of consideration, although, from the difference of opinion existing even amongst the Inspectors themselves, it is obvious that they should not be too hastily adopted. For convenience the joint and the separate reports may be taken together, more especially as by this means the opinions of the minority as well as of the majority at the recent conference can be very nearly ascertained.

The first general rule, of course, claims the most serious attention, and from the joint report it appears that "the Inspectors feel a difficulty in recommending that the words, 'under ordinary circumstances,' be expunged from this rule, however much they may feel disposed to do so, on the ground that extraordinary circumstances, such as sudden outbursts of gas and other matters over which there is no control, do actually occur." Upon this point Mr. LIONEL BROUGH was in the minority, his opinion being that the words "under ordinary circumstances" should be omitted altogether. Mr. WYNNE concurs with Mr. BROUGH, "as the flimsiest evidence makes the magistrates believe that the circumstances under which an explosion occurs are extraordinary." There can be no doubt that in this instance the opinion of the majority is the correct one, for the removal of the words "under ordinary circumstances" would render the rule positively worthless, for it is well known that in some pits it is practically an impossibility constantly to render harmless the noxious gases. That the flimsiest evidence is sometimes accepted by the magistrates as proof of extraordinary circumstances leading to an explosion is true, but this seldom if ever happens in a district where the Inspector troubles himself so little to learn the state of the pits under his care as to be unable to rebut the "flimsiest evidence" against him. Subjoined are the new "General Rules," as proposed by the joint report. The words between brackets [] are to be omitted from the existing rules, and those between parentheses () are to be added:

1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries and ironstone mines, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the pits, levels, and workings of every such colliery and mine, and the travelling roads to and from such working places shall, under any circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing therein.
2. All entrances to any place not in actual course of working and extension, and suspected to contain dangerous gas of any kind, shall be properly fenced off so as to prevent access thereto.
3. Whenever safety-lamps [are required to] be used, they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person, or persons, duly authorised for this purpose.
4. Every shaft or pit which is out of use, or used only as an air-pit, shall be securely fenced.
5. Every working and pumping-pit, or shaft, shall be properly fenced [when operations shall have ceased or been suspended] (at all times, excepting when repairs or other operations may require the temporary removal of the fence).
6. Every working and pumping-pit, or shaft, where the natural strata, under ordinary circumstances, are not safe, shall be securely cased or lined, or otherwise made secure.
7. Every working pit and shaft shall be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft.
8. All underground self-acting and engine planes on which persons travel are to be provided with some proper means of signalling between the stopping places and the ends of the planes, and with sufficient places of refuge at the sides of such planes at intervals of not more than 20 yards.
9. A sufficient cover overhead shall be used when lowering or raising persons in every working pit or shaft [when required by the Inspectors].
10. No single-linked chain shall be used for lowering or raising persons in any working pit or shaft, except the short coupling chain attached to the cage or load.
11. Flanges or horns of sufficient length or diameter shall be attached to the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons.
12. A proper indicator, to show the position of the load in the pit or shaft, and also an adequate brake, shall be attached to every machine, worked by steam or water-power, used for lowering or raising persons.
13. Every steam-boller shall be provided with a proper (or efficient) steam-gauge, water-gauge, and safety-valve.
14. The fly-wheel of every engine shall be securely fenced.
15. [Sufficient bore-holes shall be kept in advance, and, if necessary, on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water.] (Every place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of gas or water shall be approached by a narrow working place not exceeding 12 feet wide, in which there shall be at least one bore-hole kept constantly in advance, and with flank bores on each side.)
16. (In all workings in coal where safety-lamps are used as a means of lighting, no blasting powder shall be used in such mine.)
17. (All working pits where steam or water-power is used for winding shall be fitted with guides.)

It is proposed that the ordinary mode of appointing arbitrators should be substituted for the mode now fixed by the thirteenth section of the Act; that serious accidents (sec. 19) ultimately resulting in death should be again reported; and that in Sec. 22 the minimum penalty should be 5l., and the maximum 20l., as it stands. The Inspectors are of opinion that the present number of twelve Inspectors is sufficient for carrying out the Act as it now exists. It is not contemplated that they should act as the viewers or managers of the collieries, but that they should be in the districts, that matters may be referred to them; and that upon accidents occurring which may appear to be of a nature to require it, or upon removable danger being reported to them, or their having reason to suspect danger, inspection may be made, and the requisite steps taken to enforce the provisions of the law. Such investigations press the responsibility of the management upon the only parties to whom it attaches, and produce good effect by causing precautions to be taken which are likely to prevent a recurrence of accidents. If the view taken by some persons, that inspection should reach further than this, were acted upon it would tend to relieve the owners and managers of the responsibility which now devolves upon them, and to throw it upon the Government, which, unless the Inspectors were made as numerous as the managers, and had an equally numerous staff, with power of control over the expenditure, they could not possibly undertake. The ventilation of coal mines requires hourly supervision; and, notwithstanding all the care and attention that can be bestowed, serious ac-

cidents will, we fear, occasionally occur. The responsibility must rest somewhere, and, if it is intended to place it upon the Government, then the whole subject will require reconsideration. The points in which individual Inspectors differ from the general body will be referred to in a future notice.

COAL IN RUSSIA.

The principal coal districts in Russia have recently been visited by General Helmersen, who has written a detailed report of the results of his journey, and Major-General N. Iwanhoff has prepared an interesting paper on the quality of the coal found on the banks of the Chosovoy. The quantity of coal imported into Russia in the year 1865 was 34,527,320 poods=554,859 tons, and worth about 223,000l.; of this quantity England supplied 26,377,680 poods, and Prussia 7,990,240 poods. There does not appear to have been an increase upon the preceding year. There has lately been an increase in the quantity of coal extracted from the coal beds of Donetz. Instead of the yearly average of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 poods, the quantity produced last year amounted to 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 poods. Mr. Le Play, who visited the Donetz Chain in 1842, reported that there were then only 225 beds in a working condition, whereas there are now 700, and each year the spring rains bring to light others. Of the 8,000,000 poods above mentioned, 5,000,000 poods were furnished by the Grocoheoka anthracite mines alone. There are 400 pits in the Grocoheoka, the deepest of which is 280 ft., and though the beds nearest the surface are the only ones worked, 4,000,000 poods of anthracite were obtained in 1863. At greater depths more considerable masses of anthracite exist, and the beds to the north of Grocoheoka, called the Velassosky, are not less rich than those just mentioned, while others equally rich are known to exist near Moubenaya, Ekaterinskaya, and in other localities situated on the Don, though they have not been worked, on account of the trifling consumption of anthracite; the price is 6 copees per pood. At present the Grocoheoka pits supply the anthracite for the Russian steamers navigating the Don, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof; and for the railway which unites the Don with the Volga. This coal is also sent to Astrakan, where it is used by the steamers on the Caspian, a supply being kept on the Persian island of Achnode; its price on the Caspian comes to 45 copees a pood. General Helmersen also gives an account of the Lissitchansk Mines, belonging to the Crown, but from which very little coal has been taken, on account of the difficulties of transporting it. Near Shtcherbmoooko, Jaitsovo, and Nilsitova there are several coal beds, which have a thickness of 12 ft., and extend without interruption over a space of 43 versts; this seam alone contains many hundred millions of poods. The General concludes with the remarks that he hopes the time will soon arrive when Russia will no longer be dependent on foreign countries for coal and iron, will make her own machinery, and use her own coal for her own requirements. On the western flanks of the Urals the coal beds of the River Louma produce the best coal—the calorific force being equal to 6½ per cent.; only a small quantity, however, has been produced. In consequence of want of means of communication. The quantity of true coal produced from these pits cannot be ascertained, as they are chiefly in the hands of private persons, who keep no regular accounts of the workings. The search for coal along the Chosovoy was made in 1865 by the Belgian engineer Rasken, under the orders of Mr. Glasnap, the director of the Steam Navigation Company on the Volga, and coal was found. Samples analysed gave the following results:—

Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen & Azote.	Ash.	Water.	*Brimstone.
1.—76.36	4.73	13.90	2.70	2.40	(2.0)
2.—73.90	4.63	12.43	5.83	3.20	(2.0)
3.—77.86	4.77	7.94	6.60	2.83	(2.0)
4.—	(volatile substances, 38.7; coal, 46.1; coke, 15.2=61.3 coke)				
5.—71.90	5.92	15.95	7.52	3.50	(3.0)
6.—70.90	4.99	7.90	10.88	1.28	5.01
7.—69.07	4.60	10.03	8.14	2.58	5.28

The first was a piece of coal found in 1865 in the Vashkoorsky seam, belonging to Prince Serge Galitzin, on the right shore of the Chosovoy, near the river Vashkoora, which falls into it. By coking 44.63 per cent. of volatile substances were driven off, the remaining 55.37 per cent. of coke containing 52.6 parts of coal. The Vashkoorsky coal when burnt gives out a long yellowish flame and leaves fine soot. Its calorific capacity was 6960 units. Sample No. 2 was from the same seam. By reducing it to coke it evolved 45 per cent. of volatile substances, and there remained 55 per cent. of coke containing 49 parts of coal. Its calorific capacity was 6750 units. Sample No. 3 was from the Vashkoorsky seam some distance lower on the Chosovoy, which had been exposed to the open air since 1858; it belonged to Countess Bouter. By reducing it to coke it evolved 43.5 per cent. of volatile substances, and there remained 56.5 per cent. of coke, and its calorific capacity was 7320 units. By comparing these results it would appear that the Vashkoorsky coal, if exposed for a long time to the air, is little changed in its composition and qualities, but loses its power of producing coke. Sample No. 4 was found in the Archangel Pashisky seam, belonging to Prince Serge Galitzin, about 25 versts (16 miles) from the Chosovoy. This coal burns like No. 1, with a long yellowish flame, gives 61 per cent. of coke, and evolves 39 per cent. of volatile substances. But as the 61 parts of coke contain only 46 parts of coal, the remainder being ash, the elementary composition of the coal could not be ascertained. By coking, it gave the results shown in the table. Its calorific capacity, as defined by the system of Bertje, was 5913 units. Sample No. 5 was from the Kinofsky seam, belonging to Count Stroganoff, 7 versts from the Chosovoy, and about 120 versts (80 miles) further up the stream than Vashkoorsky. By coking 39.3 per cent. of volatile substances were evolved, and there remained 60.7 per cent. of coke. Its calorific capacity was 6643 units. The brimstone is principally in the form of sulphuric acid, with gypsum.

With regard to these samples, it must be mentioned that they were in small pieces, and, therefore, may not give either the true average composition or the exact quality of the coal in the seams, but they may be considered as "demi-grasse" and "grasse à longue flamme." The Archangel-Pashisky coal was the sole sample which contained so much ash as to choke the fire-bars. In the other samples of Vashkoorsky and Kinofsky coal no injurious effect was produced. It is considered that the Vashkoorsky, Archangel-Pashisky, and Kinofsky coals are suited for employment in manufactures, because the Lissitchansk and Count Stroganoff's Kinofsky coal is similar to that of Lancashire and of the Rive de Gier basin. Madame Vsevolodsky's Loangjefsky coal is of similar character. Count Stroganoff's Kinofsky coal was analysed in the laboratory of the Mine Department—the results being given as sample No. 6 in the above table. By coking it produced 63.92 per cent. of coke, evolved 36.08 of volatile substances, and left 10.88 per cent. of ashes. Its calorific capacity was 6836 units. Sample No. 7 refers to Madame Vsevolodsky's Loangjefsky coal, the analysis being that of Prof. Stein, of Dresden. In the laboratory of the Mine Department it was found that by coking from 63.3 to 36.7 per cent. of volatile substances were evolved, and from 63.3 to 76.7 per cent. of coke, leaving after burning from 5.7 to 7.4 per cent. of ashes. Its calorific capacity was 7000 units. The paper of Major-General N. Iwanoff forms part of a work compiled by the St. Petersburg Imperial Mineralogical Society, for its jubilee of Jan. 17 of the present year, and it is probable that this and General Helmersen's pamphlet contain together the best account of the Russian coal fields yet published.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.—We are unable to report any improvement in the demand for finished iron, and prices still rule exceedingly low. The orders which have come to hand recently are not sufficient to keep the works more than half occupied, and there is, consequently, a great deal of unemployed labour in the district. The depressed condition of the trade has induced the manufacturers to determine upon giving notice for a further reduction of wages, equal to 10 per cent. in millmen's prices, or 6d. per ton on puddling. The notices will be posted on Saturday next, March 2, and will expire on the 23d of that month. It is not expected that any difficulty will arise in connection with this, as the men appear to be thoroughly convinced that nothing short of such a course is likely to bring them anything in the shape of regular employment. The trade has, to some extent, been diverted from the North, owing to the late dis-

The affairs of Shackelford, Ford, and Co. are to be wound-up under an arrangement superceding bankruptcy. The joint and separate estates of W. C. Shackelford, H. W. Ford, and Edward Dangerfield, the younger, being assigned to J. Brogden, of Tondou; H. Cossham, of Mangotsfield; W. H. Forrester, of Swansea; A. Lloyd, of Wednesbury; and Lindsey Winterbotham, of Stroud, as trustees for the benefit of creditors, who may thus hope to get the full amount of dividend of which the estates in question are susceptible. But of this, of

count from San Francisco, Melbourne, or Sydney, and now the first named port is connected by steam with China and Japan the process will be facilitated, saving a large amount of freight and insurance. The extension of the electric telegraph in the Eastern Seas will greatly facilitate, without doubt, the economic transfer in this species of currency and silver having been so largely demoralized in Europe the demand for gold in India and China, operating on the increasing reserve of western nations, must materially aid in preserving its accustomed value, notwithstanding the abundance of production. But that demand so dilutive in this particular, there is reason to suppose that production itself would be slackened, for if we take into account the numerous mines which have been discovered, and those in prospect to which speculation is eminently hazardous, we shall find that the margin of aggregate profit is not as large as has been generally assumed. It is no wonder, therefore, in view of these results, and with a larger prospective supply that produces a present influence, that the exchangeable value of gold and silver, in comparison with other metals, should be materially altered. Both have become depreciated, though not in the same degree. Whatever may be the change in the future, it cannot be otherwise than gradual. But even this depreciation will prove a considerable benefit, because being produced by the augmentation of the amount of the circulating medium among the nations, it must facilitate the acquisition of it for the purposes of commerce, making, or for sustaining the undertakings of industry. Industry in all its branches, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, is interested in the change. The supply is even necessary to meet the requirements of the world's expanding transactions, to give solidity to the great commercial communities, and to the price, however, in general, it is not to be confounded with a fall in the value of gold, which would only prove one of many influences in operation to produce a given result. The production of gold in our own colonies promises to increase at a rapid rate. More capital in gold mining, under scientific direction, might advantageously be increased in Australia, which last year produced upwards of 10,000,000, sterling in gold, whilst the gold yield of New South Wales and New Zealand was 39,000,000. In British Columbia vast auriferous deposits are being brought to light, but in more inviting fields, interference colony, the tendency of emigration to the great country lying between British Columbia and Canada is included in the whole northern gold-bearing zone, the magnetic influence of gold deposits will doubtless operate to draw population towards it. At the close of the present year the auriferous and argentiferous wealth, gathered from the surface of the rock, and extracted from the living rock, since 1850, the date of the gold workings of California, will amount to 1,900,000,000, two-thirds of which amount will have been gold.

TO COAL OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES FOR THE USE OF their PATENT for the UTILIZATION OF COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL OF ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE has this day been made upon the shares of this Company, payable at the National Bank, 15, Old Broad-street, London, on Monday, the 18th day of March instant.

By order of the Board, GEO. M. BRIGHT, Secy.
10, St. Swithin's-lane, London, March 1, 1867.
N.B.—The coupons for the next half-yearly payment of interest (named) 10s. per share) will be accepted as cash on account of the above.

NORTH POOL MINING COMPANY.—In consequence of an entire change in the management of the above, the Committee request that ALL MEMBERS AND CREDITORS OF THE COMPANY will at their earliest convenience FORWARD to the Secretary a FULL STATEMENT OF THEIR CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY, in order that the same may be examined, to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the late manager, CHARLES THOMAS, Secy.
3, Great St. Helens, London, E.C., Feb. 26, 1867.

THE COED MADOG SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Coed Madog Slate Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the Company, No. 9A, Great St. Helens, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the accounts, balance sheet, and manager's report for sixteen months ending 31st December, 1866, and also for the purpose of authorising the directors, if expedient, to call up the capital of the company still unpaid, or part thereof, and of transacting all such general business of the company as by the Articles of Association may be transacted at an ordinary general meeting.

And notice is hereby further given, that immediately after the termination of the ordinary general meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said company will be held at the offices above mentioned, when the following resolution will be proposed, viz:—
That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of £20,000, by the creation of 5000 additional shares of £1 each, and that the directors be and are hereby authorised to issue such 5000 additional shares, upon such terms as they may think advisable, and to close on the 25th inst., and re-open on the 5th of March.
J. C. GOODMAN, Secy.
Offices, No. 9A, Great St. Helens, E.C., February 22, 1867.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The shareholders are hereby informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Liege, on MONDAY, the 8th April next, at One o'clock P.M.
N. BOUHY, Le Directeur Général de la Société.
Liege, the 25th February, 1867.

PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKE UND HUTTEN-ACHTEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY
(Limited under Prussian Law).
PAYMENT OF FIFTH CALL.

The shareholders are requested to PAY to the Direction of the Company, at their offices, No. 20, Benrather-street, Düsseldorf, or to any of the undermentioned bankers, on or before the 20th of March next, the FIFTH CALL of TWENTY PER CENT., or SIX POUNDS PER SHARE.
In accordance with par. 9 of the Statutes, interest at the rate of Five per cent. annum is allowed upon all payments made upon the calls. The Council of supervision is also empowered to fix the terms upon which, instead of payment by calls, full payment of the shares can take place, and in order to carry out the suggestions for the more rapid completion of the works of the company (for which everything is now favourably prepared), made in the report at the first general meeting of the company, on the 7th May last, they have passed a resolution to allow interest at the rate of Six per cent. on payments in full made for any number of shares, in advance of calls.

The "quittungsbogen," which have been issued by us upon the payment of the first call, should be presented at our office, or at the bankers, when further payments are being made, in order to have the same acknowledged on the face thereof, as provided by par. 9 of the Statutes.

Shareholders paying in full on the whole or on any number of their shares will have the full payment acknowledged on the respective "quittungsbogen," which can then without delay be exchanged for the shares themselves, which latter are, in accordance with the Statutes, issued to bearer, and are, therefore, transferable without endorsement.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY.
Düsseldorf, Feb. 16, 1867. THE COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.
The bankers of the company are—for England and Ireland: The National Bank, and its branches.

BLACK CRAIG CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount of their shares.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up, and 1000 shares, marked B, of £5 each.

to be paid on application, £1 on allotment, £1 in four months, £1 in eight months, and £1 in twelve months after allotment, leaving shareholders without further liability. The holders of B shares to be paid 10 per cent. out of profits before the holders of A shares are to receive any dividend; the holders of A shares may be paid off by the holders of A shares at the rate of £10 for each £5 share, by giving the holders of B shares six months notice of their intention to do so.

DIRECTORS.
R. R. MICHELL, Esq., Marazion, Cornwall.
JAMES WESTON, Esq., Sheffield.
THOMAS FIELD, Esq., Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

Two other directors to be appointed at the first meeting of shareholders.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
SECRETARY—T. F. Rivener, Esq., 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.
AUDITOR—Daniel Betts, Esq., Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn.


CONSULTING AGENT—Capt. Arthur Waters.
AGENT AT THE MINE—Capt. John Smitham.
OFFICES—40, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of extending the workings under a course of ore discovered in the 43 ft. level, and for developing the West Black Craig Mine, by the issue of 1000 B shares, and it is believed that the whole of the £2000 additional capital will not be required to be expended, before the mine will be making considerable profits. The sett is very extensive, and is held for a term of 31 years, from the 23d May, 1867, at 1-16th royalty, and is traversed by several lodes, three of which only have been worked on, and have produced enormous quantities of lead, copper, and blende ores. The mines are situated within a mile of the port and railway station of Palnure, from whence the lodes of coals and materials are obtained, and the ores forwarded to the smelting-works.

From the size, nature, and character of the lodes, and their great productiveness at such a shallow depth, and the economy with which they may be worked (coals, for instance, being 6s. 6d. per ton delivered), it may fairly be said to offer advantages for the outlay of so comparatively small a capital as are seldom met with. The report of Captain Arthur Waters, Captain John Smitham, the late Capt. Stephen Eddy, Mr. George Henwood, and other practical mining agents, fully justify the belief that large quantities of ore will be obtained by sinking deeper.

Prospectuses, plans of the mines, and forms of application for shares, may be had at the offices of the company.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpatig and Gwm Ffron mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and FULLY REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that he is confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

India Office—Contract for Sheet Copper.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 11th March next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
SHEET COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M., of the said 4th day of March, 1867, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, February 22, 1867.

India Office—Contract for Best British Iron.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 11th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
BEST BRITISH IRON.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M., of the said 11th day of March, 1867, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, March 1, 1867.

India Office—Contract for Spades.
BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 11th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SPADES.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M., of the said 11th day of March, 1867, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, March 1, 1867.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT,
PATENTERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES,
From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.
SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE, TARPAILING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.
UNIVERSE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
UNIVERSE WORKS, GARRISON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
No. 2, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
CITY OFFICE, No. 5, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GLAHOLM AND ROBSON,
HENDON PATENT ROPERY, SUNDERLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STEEL IRON, and HEMP ROPES FOR COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c.

Swan Rope Works.
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF STRENGTH.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTER,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.
BEST CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES,
Also HEMP ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES.
ELLIS LEVER,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.
MACADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO
FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for fifteen years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels.
On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

NITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.
It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than gunpowder or gun-cotton.
Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamper than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Wynn and Co., Carnarvon, sole consignees from the patentee.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.
OXIDE OF COBALT.
GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX
AND CHEMICAL WORKS.
NEAR STOKES TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,
COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
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METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO., having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

ANALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all
OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by
A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,
ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER
(Author of "Petroleum and its Products," &c.).

MOLD, NORTH WALES.
Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended.
Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

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THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC
AND SURVEYING.
By WILLIAM RICKARD.

Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
Truro: Heard and Son, London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street of the author, and of all booksellers.

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION.
NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.

Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

SANDYS, VIVIAN, AND CO.,
COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY, HAYLE, CORNWALL,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING ENGINES for WATER-WORKS, MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and TOOLS of every description.

Foreign mines supplied on the best terms, and at the shortest notice. Second-hand Mining Machinery and Pitwork in Stock; also a new 4 and a 2-horse power high-pressure vertical engines, with boilers, and a second-hand 19-inch whelm engine, condensing.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
PERRANARWORTHAL, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery.
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RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
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LONDON OFFICES.—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, and HEAVY SMITHS' WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURN-TABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD or IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, and EXHIBITIONS.

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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
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MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
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BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK AXLES, BOILER PLATES,
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This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known "BOWLING IRON."

Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size and to any section.

THE SEACOMBE FORGE RIVET AND BOLT COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
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ALSO,
ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' FORGINGS, SMITHS' WORK, and every description of SHIPS' FASTENINGS.

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A GOOD ROLLING MILL TRAIN ON SALE
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BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED),
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MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER TON.
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).
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STEEL!! STEEL!! STEEL!!!
JOHN TURNER, SHEFFIELD, AND STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR REFINED CAST STEEL for MINERS' DRILLS,
CUP and TURNING TOOLS, price and quality not surpassed. Try one bar delivered free at manufacturers' prices.

J. TURNER keeps in stock all kinds of tools suitable for engineers, mining purposes, and shipbuilders, at the Stockton depot, where all communications are requested to be sent.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY,
ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT BLASTING POWDER, ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, AND WATERPROOF SAFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY SOLICIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION to their PATENT BLASTING POWDER, which has now been fully tested by time, and the growing estimation in which it is held by working men proves its great superiority over ordinary gunpowder.

It possesses the following advantages:—
Its WEIGHT being about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and EQUAL in STRENGTH. Lik for bulk, an IMPORTANT SAVING is EFFECTED on the score of CONSUMPTION.
It creates, on explosion, only about ONE-HALF as much SMOKE as ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and this smoke being of a lighter nature soon passes away, and an IMPORTANT SAVING is thus EFFECTED on the score of TIME.
It is ADAPTED to ANY CLIMATE, DOES NOT BECOME WASTEFUL by EXPOSURE to the ATMOSPHERE, is NOT MORE DANGEROUS in use than ORDINARY GUNPOWDER.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, LOOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. FINTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

GREAT MONA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.

This company was formed, with a capital of £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each, first issue 2500 shares (which were all taken up a little more than twelve months ago), for the purpose of developing a very valuable mining set, in close proximity to the Great Laxey Mines.

The sets held by the company, under lease from the Crown, are very extensive, comprising nearly 2000 acres, which, it is stated by practical mining engineers, there will undoubtedly be three excellent mines. The company has proved the set in two parts by adit levels, both of which have produced good lead and copper ore. One feature of advantage is that the mine can be drained to a great depth by adit levels, without the aid of machinery; and, judging from what has already been produced, the directors believe that it will become a very profitable investment to the shareholders. Both Captain John Trewin, the resident agent, and Capt. John Kito (who is a large shareholder), confidently assert that it will soon become a leading dividend-paying mine; in fact, Capt. Kito (under whose joint management the Great Laxey was brought to the proud position it has occupied amongst the best dividend-paying mines in the kingdom for some time past, having yielded to the original shareholders about 50 per cent. per annum in dividends alone, besides increasing the value of the shares about 500 per cent. in eighteen months) expresses his surprise at both the quality and quantity of ore obtained in this mine at so shallow a depth, and his confidence in its ultimate success. He also states that both quality and quantity are equal to the Great Laxey, at a much greater depth.

The chief operations have been on the Ballaglass part of the set, where there is an engine-shaft sunk about 22 fathoms. At 10 fathoms a level has been driven north and south, and in this level there is a body of blende, from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, which it is stated will pay for stopping. All the efforts have of late been concentrated on the erection of a 40-ft. water-wheel, which it is expected will be completed at work by the end of this month. Immediately on the completion of the wheel, Capt. Trewin states that he can commence to raise ore, which will very soon place the mine in a very proud position.

The directors have decided at the present time only to issue 1000 of the reserved shares, feeling confident that the remaining 1500 shares will realise a good premium when the mine is a little further developed, and the present issue of 1000 shares will enable them so far to develop the property as to place it in a dividend-paying position.

The shares will be issued subject to the following conditions:—10s. to be paid on application, 20s. on allotment, 20s. in three months after allotment, and 20s. in six months. They will then be equal to the first issue in regard to calls, as £3 10s. has been called up on them.

Application to be made to Messrs. J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester, where prospectuses may be had and samples of the ore be seen; and to Messrs. BARRETT and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, 20, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, S.W., and 73, E.C. 4, Strand, London, E.C.

It will be necessary that immediate application should be made, as some portion is already taken up, and the list will only remain open a few days. Should no allotment be made the deposit-money will at once be returned.

THE DELERY GOLD MINING COMPANY

(CANADA).

Chartered by Royal Letters Patent, July 3, 1865.

PRESIDENT—CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.

VICE-PRESIDENT—GEORGE D. CRAGIN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—F. G. WHEELER.

GENERAL MANAGER—J. M. WINCHELL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, Nos. 72 and 74, CEDAR STREET.

QUEBEC, No. 3, PORT DAUPHIN STREET.

AMERICAN DIRECTORS.

S. M. BUCKINGHAM.

GEORGE D. CRAGIN.

THOMAS C. DURANT.

JOHN GREACEN, Junr.

W. E. HOLBROOK.

Can. Louis Renaud, Montreal.

J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Quebec.

THOMAS GLOVER, Quebec.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

EDWARD MARTIN.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.

F. G. WHEELER.

J. M. WINCHELL.

GEORGE H. SIMARD, Quebec.

FRANCOIS VEZINA, Quebec.

THOMAS GLOVER, Quebec.

PRACTICAL GOLD MINING.

New York, Feb. 1867.—I venture to call your attention to the great available value of the mines of this company in the Territory of Nevada, about fifty miles south of Quebec, Canada East, and to ask your consideration of the reasons which embolden me to assert that the practical development of these mines offers an opportunity for a safer and more lucrative investment of capital than any other industrial enterprise of the day.

In making this statement, I assume that the business of gold mining, when conducted under the direct supervision of the proprietor, and with the same prudence, skill, and industry which insure success to other pursuits, is not necessarily any less safe than the average of the same.

The mines of the De Lery Gold Mining Company have been known for over twenty years, and their acknowledged richness makes their subsequent neglect one of the curiosities of our enterprising age. But, soon after their discovery, they were granted by the British Crown to the seigniorial proprietor, Charles De Lery, Esq., in perpetuity; and the operation of this Royal Patent has, till quite recently, seemed a serious obstacle to their improvement. The full reasons become apparent only on the spot, and in no way disprove the immense value of the property.

The tract embraces an area of 108 square miles, in the valley of the Chaudiere River, which, with its numerous tributaries, abundantly diversifies its surface. Its hills abound in ledges of gold-bearing quartz rock, and the debris from these, drifting into the valleys, has filled the soil with deposits of gulch gold of enormous value. Large quantities of the latter, amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been washed out by the residents, using only the rudest appliances; the Government estimate of 1865, certain to be largely under the fact, giving the amount at \$40,000 to \$50,000. No work worth naming, however, has been done; and the very richness of the quartz rock seemed hardly to be suspected till within about a year, when shafts were first sunk on the ledges. Enough of these have already been prospected by the company to show that they are in no way inferior in value to those of California and Australia, at the same point of development.

The exclusive right to work the mines on the entire tract belongs to this company till A.D. 1924, and after the establishment of a system of thorough working, they cannot fail to yield a large and continually increasing income.

Admitting the intrinsic richness of the property, of which the company possesses abundant evidence, some of their peculiar advantages are as follows:—1.—Their accessibility, insuring to the investor as thorough a supervision as he may desire. Forty-eight hours will now place a New Yorker on the ground, the trip in summer being one of pleasure; and increased railway facilities will soon diminish this time by one-half. This advantage should abolish the peculiar dangers resulting from inactivity, dishonesty, and waste of time, which have wrecked so many remote enterprises, otherwise meritorious and which have unjustly stigmatised the business of mining with an odium of extreme peculiarity.

2.—The cheapness of labour, machinery, and supplies. This is so marked as to enable a small capital to work with as much safety as attends a large one in the Pacific States; and it must greatly increase the ratio of profit to product.

3.—The comparative freedom of the gold in quartz from base combinations; thus facilitating the rapidity and economy of its extraction. In this respect the advantage over Colorado is most striking.

One chief reason for the lack of interest in the Canada gold mines is a general belief that the Atlantic slopes of our Continent contain no reliable deposits of precious metals. It is this assumption, utterly unwarrantable from any known evidence, that has tempted the adventurous capitalist to risk his money in remote regions, to which "distance lends enchantment." The first fatal blow at this prejudice has been struck by the easy success achieved in Nova Scotia, where the first operations began in 1862, and where the average results for the last two years have been unsurpassed in any country during the same period. We believe these Nova Scotia mines to be far inferior to our own in every respect; but when it is considered that the first quartz mill ever built in Canada is the one constructed by the De Lery Gold Mining Company during the past year, it will be apparent why Nova Scotia leads us as yet in our friendly rivalry.

The present period is most favourable to practical mining, owing to the great advances which science and art are making for its benefit. Already improved machinery and modes of working, combined with good business management, have enabled miners in California to produce a rich and valuable product, containing only \$3 to the ton; and in Australia the same result is reached by one English company with rock yielding but \$2 per ton, and by another with rock yielding but \$1.12 per ton. These progressive results, in connection with the fact that the quartz rock usually increases in richness as you descend on it, justify me in asserting that in quartz gold mining the chances in the miners' favour are continually increasing; an advantage most valuable to any business.

In view of the immense number of their ledges, the De Lery Gold Mining Company has adopted a policy giving to capitalists a choice of modes of investment, which will accommodate the most diverse ideas, and provide for the rapid development of the entire property. Two plans of operations are combined, as follows:

1.—The company will continue the erection of mills and their steady use, as well as the working of the best placer mines, employing its own capital to the extent that can be done with economy, and thus securing to its stockholders the entire profits of the work, as is done by other companies.

2.—It will sell or lease to other parties controlling interests in other mines, on condition of their being vigorously worked. There are enough mines in the Seigniorial for the operations of hundreds of distinct companies, in the work of each of which the parent company will retain an interest.

Parties who do not care to be burdened with the responsibility of management, or who may see in the aggregation of profits accruing to the parent company a more desirable opportunity than any single enterprise, however good, is likely to offer, can still obtain Guaranteed Stock of the De Lery Gold Mining Company on the same terms given to previous investors. Of this Guaranteed Stock \$250,000 has been offered for subscription at par, in gold, and accompanied by a large donation of the common stock. The conditions were most liberal to the investor, and about \$219,000 of the amount has already been sold. The remainder will be disposed of in the same way, after which no more will be offered on these terms.

To those preferring to create enterprises of their own, the company will be liberal in the terms on which it will make its present sales or leases. It will conform to the circumstances and ideas of the buyers, always, however, retaining an interest, and stipulating for the efficient development of the properties sold.

The De Lery Gold Mining Company has been organised for working purposes, and all its operations have been held strictly aloof from speculation. Nobody has been enriched by its creation; and the only profits accruing to its originators will be derived from its practical success. Under the proposed plan of operations no large amount of additional capital will be necessary; and the present is the last occasion on which stock will be offered on the terms heretofore proposed.

It is especially desired that all parties wishing to invest will first, if convenient, visit the mines; and every information and facility therefor will be given by the officers of the company.

All that is needed to establish public confidence in our company and its property we believe to be a knowledge of facts; and hence, information will be cheerfully imparted by the officers, on the application of those desiring it. Specimens of the gold and quartz can be seen at the offices at all times.

72 and 74, Cedar-street, New York. J. M. WINCHELL, General Manager.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the WEST CLIFFORD UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINES, situated in the parish of Gwennap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, the several DEMISES or GRANTS by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have been carried on, and all the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS at and upon the said mines, including—

ONE 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS, about 11 tons each.

ONE 26 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER about 10 tons.

Three balance-bobs, with wrought-iron connection pieces, and also the pitwork, together with the account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines, full particulars of which appear in hand-bills.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 21, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GRENVILLE AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 15th day of March next, to send in their CLAIMS and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Truro, February 28, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 27th day of February last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Adolphus Mortimer Viner, a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurlow-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 23rd day of March next, and not thereafter must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Agents for Marsland and Addleshaw, Manchester, Solicitors for the Petitioner).

Dated Truro, February 28th, 1867.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

TIVIDALE COLLIERY, NEAR DUDLEY.

MESSRS. OATES, PERRENS, AND WOOLDRIDGE have received instructions from the mortgagees to OFFER FOR SALE, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the above—

VALUABLE MINING ESTATE.

Consisting of FARM HOUSE, EIGHT COTTAGES, STEAM ENGINES, ERECTIONS, TRAMWAYS, OFFICES, and 69 A. OR 5 P. OF SURFACE LAND; together with the VALUABLE MINES of THICK and other MEASURES of COAL, IRONSTONE, FIRE CLAY, &c., now under lease for a term of twenty-eight years, fourteen of which will be unexpired at Lady-day next.

NOTE.—This property is situated at Tividale, midway between Dudley and Oldbury, and close to the Stour Valley Railway and Birmingham Canal.

Further particulars may be obtained, and a copy of the lease seen, on application to Messrs. PARTRIDGE and WOODWARD, solicitors, 51, Abchurch-lane, Birmingham; and to view the property, or any information as to the mines, application to be made to Mr. THOS. MILLER, mine agent, West Bromwich; or Messrs. OATES, PERRENS, and WOOLDRIDGE, auctioneers, Stourbridge.

WHEAL SIDNEY, PLYMPTON ST. MARY, DEVON.

About two miles from Plympton Station, on the South Devon Railway.

MR. JOHN ANDREW WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, on Tuesday, 5th March next, at the George Inn, Ridgeway, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the following MACHINERY, now standing on the above mine, viz:—

LOT 1.—will comprise a 56-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and 9 ft. in shaft, in good order and condition.

LOT 2.—A large BOILER, about 11 tons.

LOT 3.—One piece of oak pumping rod, 12 in. square, with caps, plates, &c., complete.

LOT 4.—An 18-in. cylinder DRAWING ENGINE, with cage, very complete, and in good condition.

For viewing the above, and further particulars, apply to Capt. EDWARDS, at Ridgeway, or to the Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CLAY WORKS FOR SALE.

MR. W. F. CONGDON WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at Dunn's Hotel, St. Austell, on Thursday, the 14th of March next, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, the following LEASES of

CHINA-CLAY WORKS—viz:—

GOONAMARTH, in the parish of ST. MEWAN; minimum rent £25, and dues 2s. per ton. The present lease expires September 29, 1872, but the proprietor of the estate is ready to treat for an extension of the term.

NEWTON, in ST. AUSTELL; held on a term of 21 years from March 25, 1854, minimum rent £30, dues 3s. per ton on clay, 1s. 3d. per ton on mica. And—

CARNEMERRY, in ST. AUSTELL; 21 years from March 25, 1860, minimum rent £50 (to be reduced under a special clause to the quantity actually raised), dues 3s. on clay, and 1s. 6d. per ton on mica.

The works are now in operation, and no outlay is required except for the current labour cost. Each of the works is within the average rate of carriage to the shipping ports.

The whole will first be offered in one lot, together with the clay now in the pans and pits, and that which will be raised up to the 25th March next, when possession will be given.

Fixed machinery, pumps, &c., will be considered as parts of the works. The dry clay and materials on each work may be taken at a valuation if desired by the purchaser.

A deposit of £25 per cent. to be made at the sale, and the remainder may be paid by acceptances at three, six, and nine months, on approved security.

To parties desirous to join the china-clay trade the above offers an opportunity of at once getting into the market, which is rarely to be found. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer.

Dated St. Austell, Feb. 21, 1867.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. ROBERT EVANS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), in One Lot, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1867, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, a VALUABLE COLLIERY, known as—

THE VENALLT STEAM COAL COLLIERY.

In full working order, situated in the parish of Llantwit Juxta Neath, in the county of Glamorgan, within 15 miles of the ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, and Briton Ferry, which it is a direct railway communication, comprising VALUABLE SEAMS of STEAM COAL. Among the seams in the Upper Series is included the famous Resolven vein of steam coal, on the Admiralty List, and extensively worked on the adjoining property; together with the Iron ore and blackband, held in high repute, lying above the level of the River Neath, and under certain lands called the Venallt, containing about 430 acres, and held for a term of 56½ years (less ten days), or thereabouts, at moderate royalties.

The Vale of Neath Railway (broad and narrow gauge) runs through the Venallt Estate, placing the colliery in direct communication with the ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, and Briton Ferry, also with Liverpool and the North; and by the Great Western Railway there is direct communication with London; the tolls between the colliery and the Paddington Terminus (including City dues) being under 8s. per ton.

All the necessary works, appliances, and buildings have been erected, and very commodious broad and narrow gauge railway sidings, tipping stages, and roads formed, and about 20 excellent cottages are held at moderate rents.

The two upper veins have been thoroughly opened by level and shaft; underground roads and airways have been so far completed that at the present time from 100 to 120 tons of coal a-day can be raised, which within six weeks could be increased to 200 tons.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan, may be obtained of Messrs. TUCKER and NEW, solicitors, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; at the principal Inns at Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, and Newport; and of Mr. ROBERT EVANS, land agent and auctioneer, Bridgend. May be viewed by giving one day's previous notice to Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, agent, Venallt Colliery, Neath.

FOR SALE, and now at the LUDCOTT AND WREY MINES, ONE 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS; ONE 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS; ONE 22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER and CRUSHER attached.—Application to be made to Mr. W. WARD, Crosby House, 95, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

FOR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS. ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS, with an 11 ton BOILER. A 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with stamps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and sizes.—Application may be made to Mr. W. MATHEWS, engineer, Tavistock, or can be seen on application to people in charge of the mine.

In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and IN the MATTER of the NANT COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED). TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—SALE of the NANT COLLIERY, FLINTSHIRE.

MR. J. PICKERING has received instructions from the Liquidators appointed to wind-up this company, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1867, at the Grosvenor Hotel, in the City of Chester, at Three for Four o'clock (unless disposed of by tender on or before the 1st of April), the whole of the EXTENSIVE and very VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, known by the name of the

"NANT COLLIERY."

Situated three miles from the town of Mold, nine from Chester, and twenty-six from the shipping port of Birkenhead, together with the LEASES, PLANT, MACHINERY, &c.

The area of this property is about 500 acres of the best mineral ground in Flintshire, containing all the celebrated North Wales Steam and House Coal, and Cannel. It is held by leases granted by the Lords of the Manor of Mold, and the Trustees of Rutlin Grammar School. The leases are for a term of twenty-one years each, seventeen of which respectively are unexpired. They contain the usual clauses for renewal, if required. The royalties and minimum rents are very moderate.

Of the area above mentioned about 40 acres only have been wrought, leaving the remainder intact.

The Mold branch of the London and North Western Railway runs through the centre of the property, and the pits are connected with it by a private locomotive branch nearly a thousand yards long, with all junctions, points, crossings, gates, &c., complete, thus affording convenient access by the narrow-gauge system to all parts of the kingdom.

The PLANT on the colliery is very extensive and good. It comprises ONE HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING-ENGINE, with three boilers and fittings, cranks, bobs, rods, and 12-in. pitwork complete; TWO ditto WINDING ENGINES, with three boilers and fittings, double pit-head frames, flat wire-ropes, cages and conductors, complete; Capstans, shears, jackroll, &c.; TWO wrought-iron screens, with iron tripplers; a PORTABLE ENGINE, and two iron saw-benches of the most modern construction, with self-acting adjustment, and two circular saws of 4 ft. and 3 ft. diameter respectively; a TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, nearly new; a large quantity of iron tubs, water tanks, rails, plates, and crossings; a very good and useful assortment of smiths' and carpenters' tools, various timber, stoves, and loose materials.

This colliery being immediately contiguous to the extensive and well-known Buckley Brick and Tile Works, which consume a very considerable amount of fuel, a constant local demand is afforded for its produce.

The whole will be sold in one or more lots, of which due notice will be given. The Auctioneer has much pleasure in offering this valuable property to capitalists as an investment rarely to be met with.

Tenders may be forwarded to the Liquidators, but they will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender that may be made.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to Mr. J. HOLCROFT, on the premises; the Liquidators, H. MCNEIGHT, Esq., 6, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's Inn, London, and 21, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, and ALFRED HARRISON, 48, Paradise-street, Birmingham; or ROBERT H. FOSTER, Esq., Solicitor, Birmingham; and to the Auctioneer, the Eastgate, Chester.

Catalogues, containing plans, sections, &c., can be had twenty-one days prior to the day of sale, from the Auctioneer, and from the principal hotels in Chester, Mold, and Birmingham.

In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the PLYM RIVER SLAB AND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery made in the said matter, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the premises known as the

PLYM RIVER SLAB AND SLATE QUARRIES.

Together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, and EFFECTS, comprising powerful STEAM ENGINES, a large WATER-WHEEL, and other appliances to expedite the raising of slate, now in and upon the above quarries.

All tenders to be forwarded to THOMAS PARTINGTON SCRIVENER, Esq., 40, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., public accountant, the official liquidator of the said company, on or before the 31st day of March next, of whom orders of view, and further particulars, may be obtained; and also of Messrs. PAWLE, LOVETT, and FEARON, at whose offices the said lease and underlease respectively may be inspected. The acceptance by the said THOMAS PARTINGTON SCRIVENER of any tender made to him will be conditional on the sanction of the said Judge, by an order for that purpose being obtained.

PAWLE, LOVETT, AND FEARON, 7, New Inn, Strand, W.C., Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1867.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, in the month of April next (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the following TWO COMPACT MINERAL ESTATES, situated in this county, and within a comparatively short distance of the Shipping Port of Llanelli, consisting of—

1st Lot.—The TWO FARMS of GELLY-R-ODYN, in the parish of Llanon, and consisting of 148½ ACRES of PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, and under the whole area of which it is believed that several improved veins of anthracite coal extend.

2d Lot.—The FARM of GILVACH, in the parish of Llanidfa, and containing 126 ACRES of PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, and under the whole area of which it is believed that several improved veins of anthracite coal extend.

On all these farms there are dwelling and the requisite out-houses. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., Neath, South Wales; or to Messrs. H. U. and N. COULTHURST, New Inn, London, solicitors.

For further particulars apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., Neath, South Wales; or to Messrs. H. U. and N. COULTHURST, New Inn, London, solicitors.

For further particulars apply to JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., Neath, South Wales; or to Messrs. H. U. and N.

INEXPLOSIVE BLASTING POWDER

(Invented by G. A. NEUMEYER)

CANNOT EXPLODE WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR!

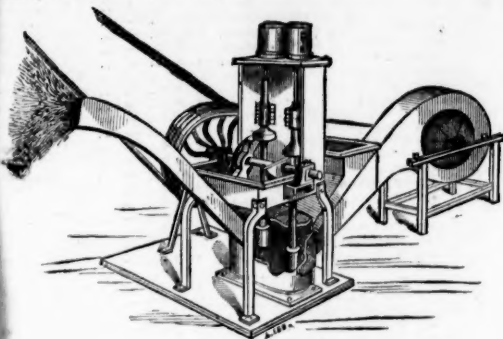
ALL INTERESTED IN COLLIERY, MINING, AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS are invited to TEST this NEW INEXPLOSIVE COMPOUND, which meets with great favour upon the Continent, where it has been in use for some time past.

This powder combines STRENGTH with SAFETY to a degree never before known. It is more economical than ordinary blasting-powder:—

- 1.—Because it is cheaper in first cost.
 - 2.—It is lighter than the blasting-powder now in use.
 - 3.—With same bulk (which is less weight) more effect is produced.
- EDWIN H. NEWBY is now prepared to register orders for the above. Particulars, post free, on application to the offices, No. 39A, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

CHILDS' PATENT

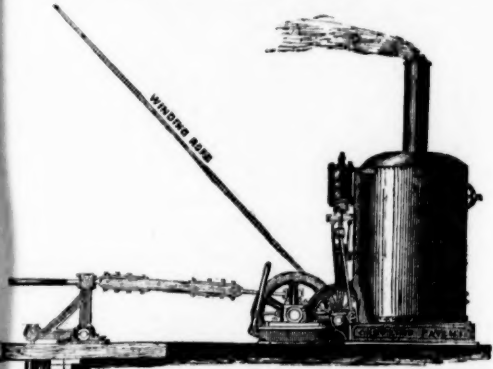
ATMOSPHERIC ORE STAMP AND QUARTZ CRUSHER.



THIS is an IMPROVED STAMP, and will give as many blows per minute as an ordinary 10-stamp mill, and of far greater force, giving an effective blow of from 150 to 200 tons per minute, and will crush any known ore to an impalpable powder, saving every particle of the product for future operations, a result not before obtained by any stamping process. Greater economy is combined than by any other known method. The patentees have a machine near his office, where he invites (by appointment) experienced and practical miners, engineers, chemists, metallurgists, and all others interested, to inspect its results. Every facility will be given for experiments upon different ores, and all other substances to be crushed.

For particulars, address—A. B. CHILDS,
No. 481, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, &c., FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PITS, QUARRIES, &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE IN ARRANGEMENT AND STRONG. NO FOUNDATION OR CHIMNEY STALK BEING NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED OR REMOVED WITH VERY LITTLE TROUBLE OR EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED FOR HOME OR FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25-horse power.

STEAM CRANES, STEAM WINCHES, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, HOISTING ENGINES, PUMPING AND WINDING GEARING, &c.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO.,
CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

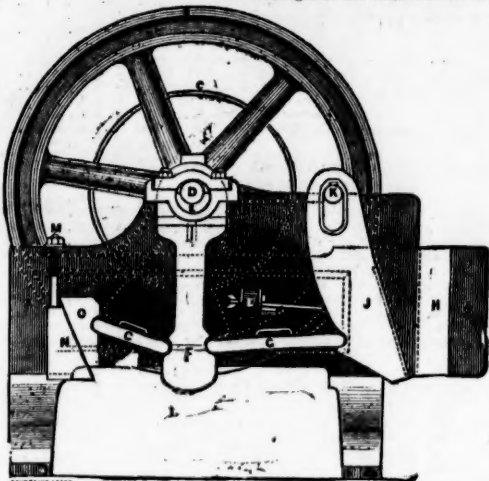
OFFICES AND LONDON WORKSHOPS,
No. 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, S.

TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER, OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcon reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour. For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq. *THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.*
Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery. H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for simple an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust. Messrs. OND and MADDISON, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR COMPLETELY SUPERSEDED BY

THE NEW PATENT DONKEY STEAM PUMP,

[SPECIFICATION.]

This Pump is constructed on an entirely novel and simple principle, there being only a crank-shaft and fly-wheel of small size, the slide-valve being worked inside the steam chest by means of a steel crank and friction roller, thus dispensing with eccentric rod, and straps. All the working parts are made of steel, hardened and polished. The cylinder and pump are in one casting, and bored throughout the body of the pump as well as the stuffing-box. The pump-ram is of the best gun-metal, being cast in one piece with the piston and piston-rod, and fitted accurately to the bored body of the pump, thus ensuring a nearly perfect vacuum in pumping. The stuffing-box glands are also of gun-metal polished. The valves and boxes are of the best gun-metal, the valves being of the spherical description, the covers fitted with brass cages, and the joint faced metal to metal. The slide-valve is of hard bell-metal. The steam-chest, with cylinder end, is in one piece, and may be removed without disturbing either steam or exhaust pipes. The whole engine may be taken to pieces and put together under steam in fifteen minutes, without disturbing any pipes whatever.

Size.	Ram.	Stroke.	Approx. h.p.	Approx. gal.	Price.	Price of Giffard's Injector
	in.	in.	bolter supplied.	thrown p. hour.		in brass.
No. 4	1 1/2	3	15	250	£10 10	£15
5	1 3/4	3	22	350	12 12	19
6	2	4	30	500	14 14	27
7	2 1/4	4	40	700	17 0	36
8	2 1/2	5	55	900	19 10	45
9	2 3/4	5 1/2	75	1150	22 10	54
10	3	6	90	1420	25 10	63
11	3 1/4	6 1/2	110	1720	28 10	72
12	3 1/2	8	120	2000	31 10	81

N.B.—Sizes and capacities similar to Giffard's Injector. All guaranteed to work efficiently. Terms: Nett Cash on Delivery in London. Giffard's injector will not force water over 120° Fahr., while these pumps possess the great advantage of being able to pump boiling water. Giffard's injector will not draw water over 6 ft. deep, while these pumps draw water 15 ft., and by using one size larger than required for forcing the quantity will draw 30 ft. deep. These pumps begin to work at 15 lbs. per square inch; to work at a lower pressure the next larger size must be used. Sizes up to No. 10 kept in stock. Larger sizes, and special pumps for throwing water into tanks, or as fire-engines, can be made in a few days on application to the undersigned.

BROWN, WILSON, AND CO.,

80, CANNON STREET, E.C.; AND VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, S.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF 1861, AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, IN LONDON, AND AT THE IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.



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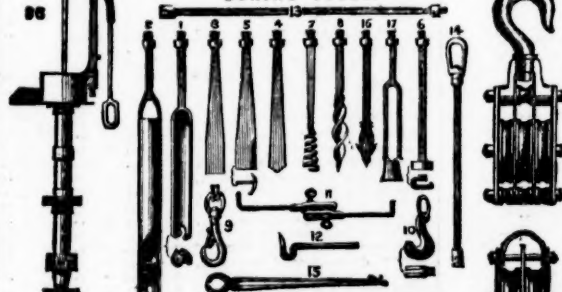
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PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for March, price 1s., with two plate engravings of Wright's Direct-action Stamping Mill and a new and improved Electric Clock, and twenty-nine woodcuts. Original Articles on the Points of Practice in Iron Founding; on the Prevention of the Fouling of Propellers; the Great Lattice Iron Viaduct of Bussau d'Abun Junction, Montlucon, and Limoges Railway; the "Abutment" Engine; Whitworth's Improved Artillery Cartridges; Krauss's Oil Vessel for Locomotive Cylinders. Correspondence, law reports, reviews of books, mechanics' library, correspondence, scientific societies, marine memoranda, monthly notes, list of patents, &c. Editor: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editors' Offices (Offices for PUBLISHERS), 11, Abchurch-lane.

IRON TRADE REVIEW.—The Iron Trade Review is now recognised as the leading organ in which the interests of the iron manufacturers of Great Britain are represented. The aim of the proprietors is to publish a journal which shall be worthy of this important branch of national industry. The following matters receive special attention:—Detailed reports on the state of trade in all the important manufacturing districts, with latest prices of meetings, and price lists of pig and finished iron. Occasional notices of the Continental and American trades. Condensed information relating to the proceedings of railways and other public companies which have a bearing upon the iron trade. Notices of scientific improvements applicable to the manufacture of iron. Reports on such labour questions as may arise. Notes on Parliamentary Bills bearing on the trade. In addition to the above, leading and important topics appear in each issue, and great care is taken that the information contained in the Review shall be thoroughly reliable. The subscription is one guinea, payable in advance. Advertisements are inserted on reasonable terms, which may be ascertained on application.—Published by the proprietors, at the Iron Trade Review office, Middle-borough-on-Tyne, and 10, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by M. and M. W. Lambert, printers.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	8 12 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1867
200	Batallack, c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	488 15 0	5 0 0	May 1866
10000	British Slate Company	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
4000	Brookwood, c. Flint	1 11 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 3 6	Aug. 1866
1000	Bronfloyd, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1866
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	1 1 1/2	—	0 16 0	0 1 6	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, s. Newlyn	15 5 7	—	—	15 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Erlyn, c. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	21 18 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1867
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	372 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1866
320	Deerwall Mines, s. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	167 9 0	5 0 0	Oct. 1866
1000	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	25 0 0	—	—	1048 0 0	6 0 0	Jan. 1867
358	Dolcoath, c. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	821 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1867
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	6	5 5/8	14 7 6	0 2 0	Jan. 1867
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	136 10 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1866
128	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	390 0 0	3 10 0	Jan. 1867
5000	East Rosewarne, c. Gwinnar	2 15 0	1 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1866
1908	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	9 1/2	9 1/2 10	2 7 6	0 7 6	May 1866
2800	Foxdale, c. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	69 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1867
4000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 1 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man	4 0 0	18	15 16	5 15 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1866
4908	Great Wheal Vor, c. Helston	40 0 0	18	16 17	10 17 0	0 7 6	Dec. 1866
1024	Herodfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	40 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1867
6000	Hingston Down, c. t.	5 10 6	3	2 1/2 3	0 10 0	0 5 0	April 1866
400	Lisburne, c. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	488 10 0	3 0 0	Nov. 1866
2000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	8 11 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1867
3000	Minera Boundary, c. Wrexham	4 10 0	—	—	7 6 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1867
1800	Minera Mining Co. c. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	208 8 0	3 0 0	Nov. 1866
20000	Mineral Co. of Ireland, c. t.	7 0 0	17 1/2	—	—	—	7 1/2 Jan. 1867
40000	Myndy Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
—	New Merriby and Middleton	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	157 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
6000	Prosper United, c. St. Hilary	8 14 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 4	0 5 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1867
1120	Providence, c. Uney	10 6 7	36	25 32	4 5 2	1 3 6	Dec. 1866
812	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	3 6 6	—	—	544 10 0	10 0 0	Jan. 1867
6000	South Darren, c. t.	3 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 6	June 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	12 1/2	12 13	18 11 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1867
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	63	59 61	17 7 6	0 2 0	Feb. 1867
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	140	137 137 1/2	467 0 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1867
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	68	60 65	622 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	300 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1866
425	Wheal Killybeg, c. t.	8 0 0	13	12 13	60 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1866
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	8 0 0	13	12 13	60 7 6	0 10 0	Dec. 1866
2000	Wheal Rose, c. Scorrier	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, c. t. Camborne	58 10 0	110	105 110	239 5 0	3 10 0	Feb. 1867
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s. Liskeard	5 17 0	11	10 11	54 5 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1866
7000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	45 15 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1866

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
4000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	2 12 8	0 10 0	April 1866
25000	Fortuna, c. Spain	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 5 4	0 2 0	Oct. 1866
70000	English and Australian	2 10 0	1	1	1 13 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1867
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	21	19 21	22 0 0	1 0 0	June 1866
10000	Gonnesa, c. t. (5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	7 1/2 per cent. annuum.
15000	Linares, c. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
50000	Panulillo, c. t.	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	10 per cent.
10000	Pontgibaud, c. t. France	20 0 0	8	7 8	4 5 2	1 3 6	Dec. 1866
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. Clunest	1 0 0	8	7 8	0 16 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1867
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t.	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	53	52 54	72 15 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1866
40000	Victoria (London) (25000 £1 pd., 25000 £2 pd.)	0 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, c. Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian	0 10 0	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
10000	Alten and Quenangen United, c. t.	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France (18750 £8 pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
2464	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	31 1/2	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, c. Mexico	1 12 0	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1866
30000	Chontales, c. t. Nicaragua	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 1/2 2 1/2
12000	Cobre Copio Company, c. Cuba	40 10 0	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1866
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile	16 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	April 1866
300	Copio Mines Co. of South Australia (150 £100 pd.)	0 14 0	21 1/2	19 21 1/2	—	—	Nov. 1866
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	June 1866
25000	East del Rey, c. Brazil	1 12 0	—	—	—	—	—
21500	East India Consols, c. t.	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Nov. 1866
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada	1 12 6	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1866
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 6	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, c. New Zealand	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
82000	Maritima	0 12 6	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1867
12500	Narbadia Coal and Iron (5000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	Aug. 1866
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Otea, c. New Zealand (5000 fully paid)	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	April 1866
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	39	36 39	—	—	Stock.
20000	Pestarena, c. t.	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	Aug. 1866
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, c. t. (5000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s pd.)	—	—	—	—	—	May 1866
80000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	April 1866
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. Mexico	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, c. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
1000	Schlossberg Colliery	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, c. Mexico	28 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver, c. t.	6 0 0	3	3 3	—	—	—
30000	Val Antillora, c. t.	0 17 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	July 1866
6000	Val Samsam, c. t.	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1867
5000	Valrodemond Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Vallianza, c. Italy	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	July 1866
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy	1 0 0	1	1 1/2	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Washoe, c. t.	5 0 0	1	1 1/2	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, c. S. A.	3 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
40000	Alliance*†	25 0 0	11	16½ 17½
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance†	5 0 0	—	5 5½
30000	Australasia†	40 0 0	68	66 68
10000	Bank of Egypt†	25 0 0	32	32 34
50000	Bank of New Zealand†	10 0 0	19	17 19
25000	Bank of Otago*†	10 0 0	7	6 7
20000	Bank of Victoria, Australia†	25 0 0	39	37 39
20000	British North American†	50 0 0	50	48 50
8915	Canada Company†	32 10 6	72	68 72
50000	Canadian Loan and Investment*†	2 10 0	1½	—
40000	Chartered Bank India, Australia, and China†	20 0 0	18	17 18
80000	Chartered Merc. of India, London and China†	25 0 0	35	33 34
50000	City†	10 0 0	14½	13½ 14½
20000	Colonial†	25 0 0	41	39 40
40000	Company of African Merchants.*†	3 0 0	3½	3½ 3½
150000	Consolidated Bank*†	4 0 0	5½	4½ 4½
50000	ditto New	3 0 0	3½	3½ 3½
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*†	8 0 0	3½	3½ 3½
20000	East London*†	8 0 0	3½	3½ 3½
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.†	20 0 0	18	17 18
20000	English and Swedish*†	25 0 0	16	14 15
20000	Imperial Bank†	20 0 0	24	22 24
202500	Imperial Ottoman†	10 0 0	9½	8½ 9½
150000	International Financial Society*†	5 0 0	2½	2½ 2½
20000	International Land Credit*†	6 0 0	4	3 4
50000	London Chartered Bank of Australia†	20 0 0	23	22 23
27500	London and County†	20 0 0	65	62 65
40000	London Financial Association*†	25 0 0	7½	6½ 7½
72000	London Joint-Stock†	15 0 0	43½	43 44
5000	London and River Plate*†	40 0 0	47	45 46
20000	ditto ditto New, issued at 1½ prem.*†	10 0 0	12	10½ 11½
20000	ditto ditto New†	10 0 0	12	10½ 11½
10000	London and South-Western*†	20 0 0	19	18 19
5000	London and Venezuela*†	12 10 0	—	—
50000	London and Westminster†	30 0 0	95	94 95
50000	Mercantile and Exchange*†	12 10 0	—	3 5
10000	Merchant*†	25 0 0	—	12½ 16½
5000	ditto New*†	20 0 0	—	9 11
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial*†	20 0 0	10½	7½ 8½
20000	Midland†	20 0 0	—	18 19
20000	National of Australia†	20 0 0	6	5 6
20000	National of Liverpool*†	15 0 0	—	14½ 15½
10000	National Provincial of England†	42 0 0	—	—
55000	ditto ditto 2d and 3d issue†	12 0 0	—	30½
40000	National†	20 0 0	70	68 69
50000	New South Wales†	20 0 0	46	44 46
60000	Oriental Bank Corporation†	25 0 0	—	43 45
27216	Provincial Banking Corporation*†	10 0 0	—	3½ 4½
20000	Provincial of Ireland†	20 0 0	—	88 85
10000	ditto ditto New	10 0 0	—	—
40000	Union of Australia†	25 0 0	60	47 48
10000	Union of Ireland*†	22 0 0	—	10 12
60000	Union of London†	18 0 0	45 ½	45 46